

HUB manager guilty of conflict of interest?

Allegations have been made that Fulton Frederickson, manager of HUB, may be guilty of a conflict of interest. He is alleged to have received \$100 per month from Scandinavian Janitors while that company was under contract to service HUB.

Darrel Ness, general manager of the Students' Union at the U. of A., is currently investigating the incident, but had "no comment" to make on the progress of his investigations, when interviewed on Friday.

Frederickson was not available for comment. He has left the city on holiday, and will be returning in one week.

The possibility of a conflict of interest was raised by Science rep Jim Talbot at the Students' Council meeting of February 11.

Talbot questioned Darrel Ness on what would constitute a conflict of interest.

He appeared satisfied with the definition of payment to a Students' Union manager for services rendered to a company that was simultaneously under contract with the Students' Union.

When asked to be more specific, Talbot replied that he had received information from a student who had worked in the administrative offices of Scandinavian Janitors. The student had informed Talbot that she had sent cheques valued at \$100 to the residence of Fulton Frederickson.

She informed Talbot that the cheques had been sent once per month during the time that Scandinavian Janitors were providing janitorial services for HUB.

That contract terminated in August, 1973, after a duration of one year.

Ness will be reporting the results of his investigations at the next meeting of Students' Council.



Last August, the Western Region of Canadian University Press (WRCUP) decided an explanation of the crushing rise of food prices was a priority. WRCUP also decided to concretely support the struggle of farmers and farmworkers for a decent living.

The resources of people in five provinces were enlisted to produce a tabloid newspaper. A national network for distribution was set up to ensure an initial press run of over 100,000.

POUNDMAKER, in this issue, proudly presents the Great Food Tabloid to its readers with the hope it will provide a basic outline of how our most important life-giving resource is controlled.

progressives defeated ...

... status quo maintained

Right wing slate wins at U of A

The Student Union elections at the University of Alberta have resulted in the election of the entire right wing slate which was put forward.

The slate, headed by presidential candidate Joe McGhie, opposed U of A membership in the National Union of Students, adopted a friendly attitude towards the hired managers of the Student Union, called for "fiscal responsibility", and is expected to push for a three dollar increase in Student Union fees.

A referendum on a fee increase last month received on 58% approval, less than the two-thirds required.

In the presidential race, McGhie won an easy victory. He got 49% of the vote on the first round of the ballot, defeating Ron Stewart, who got about 27%, Colin Clegg with 15% and Young Socialist, Henry Malta with 9%. McGhie won a majority of 53% on the second ballot.

The McGhie slate's candidate for Vice-President Executive, Brian Makin, got 48% of the first ballot vote, compared to 40% for Allyn Cadogan and 12% for Sheila Mawson of the YS. Makin won a majority of 53% in the second round.

For Vice-President Academic, McGhie candidate Celine Belanger got 46%

of the first ballot vote, over Lawrence Dubois with 27%, Ray Friedman with 16% and YS: Bryon Nelson with 10%. Belanger got 51% on the second ballot.

Tony Melnychuk of the McGhie slate won the Vice-President Services position. He won on the second ballot with 60% of the vote, defeating Doug Elves and Young Socialist Don Wiley.

The fifth slate member, Jack Redekop, won Vice-President Finance by acclamation.

Gary Draper won the election for student representative on the Board of Governors, getting 66% of the vote over

his only opponent, Paul Ferguson.

The election was seen by Student Union observers as proof that it is virtually impossible for an independent candidate to defeat a slate candidate.

This was particularly evident in the defeats of Clegg, Elves and Dubois.

All three ran strong individual campaigns, Clegg and Elves concentrating on posters outlining their positions in detail, and Dubois more on personal contact. The McGhie slate's election material was entirely a group effort, with no separate posters or leaflets for slate members.

It was also viewed as a victory for the Student Union status quo.

The new executive is on very good terms with the General Manager of the union, Darrel Ness, who has been attacked for wielding excessive power over policy decisions, for his anti-union policy regarding the Canadian Union of Public Employees local in the Student Union Building, and for allegedly having a salary of some \$20,000.

Last year's executive was also very friendly towards Ness, and refused to release his contract when ordered to do so by Student Council.

The defeat of Dubois is also evidence of the "status quo" victory. Dubois was the only candidate whose campaign was actively supported by campus progressives and left-wingers. However, this is somewhat confused by the fact that Belanger, the McGhie slate candidate who defeated him, is to the left of the other slate members. Belanger has supported the NDP in previous political work.

by Kimball Cariou

This Issue

WRCUP's Great Food
Tabloid 9-20

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Guinea-Bissau . . . 6&7

Canadian playwrights 25

Larry Stucki (part 2)

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... and much, much more!

Roman Catholic Church owns slums and hotels

REGINA (CUP) -- The Roman Catholic Church needs more than parishioners' donations to build lavish churches and maintain God's employees.

In Regina, the church is not only a slum landlord, but is now in the hotel business.

Our Lady of the Prairies Foundation, one of the many organizations that make up the Roman Catholic Church, holds 24% of the shares in Cavalier Enterprises, a company building a major hotel in downtown Regina.

Cavalier already owns a hotel in Saskatoon and one in Prince Albert. Neither of them employ union labor. Cavalier's president, Donald Leier, brags that all shareholders of his company are residents of Saskatchewan.

The University of Saskatchewan (Regina campus) student newspaper, The Carillon, discovered last fall that the Sisters of the Immaculate Conception, a Roman Catholic order, owned a slum apartment in Regina.

After the Carillon's story appeared, the apartment's fire alarm, fire door, and wiring were repaired but the building remains a slum.

The Roman Catholic Church owns far more than slums and hotels; it ranks as one of the world's richest corporations. Obviously the Pope doesn't believe that "it is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of Heaven."

cheap thrillz — coming events —

Monday, February 18

Frabjous Day!

Claire Culhane, Perth County Conspiracy, a representative from the NFU, and an added surprise will all be at the Benefit Party tonight at 8:30 p.m. at the HOVEL (10907 Jasper Ave.). If all goes well, you'll be able to get beverages too! All for only \$2.00.

POUNDMAKER

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STAFF THIS ISSUE

Ladies and Gentlemen, it is with a great deal of personal pride that I would like to inform you that, this week, we are actually going to tell you exactly who worked on this issue of the paper. I know that in the past we have consistently refused to print anything approaching a list of staff in this little box that is supposedly for this purpose. But this week, no shit, we're gonna come across.

First there was me. I did a lot of it myself as a matter of fact. Then there was that little scrawny guy over there; and that tall girl over there with all the blemishes; and that weird guy who never came out of the headliner closet, not once; and someone's mother or something; and a whole group

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Tuesday, February 19

High Arctic Eco

Dr. L. C. Bliss, Prof. of Botany at the U of A will speak on Devon Island (The International Biological Program) - A High Arctic Ecosystem for the Boreal Circle series at 8:00 pm in the cafeteria, 4th fl. Centre Wing of the Bio-Sci Building, U of A.

Folk Freeks

Open stage at the Folk Club, Garneau Church Hall, 84th Ave. & 112 Street. All invited, no admission.

Chamber Music

An evening of chamber music for strings and piano will be presented by students in the Dept. of Music, at Con Hall, 8:00 pm. No admission.

Women's Course

The Women's Programme Centre is sponsoring the fourth in a series of nine programs at 8 pm at McDougall United Church downtown. Topic to be discussed is "Socialization of Children". All are welcome. For more information, phone 432-1190 or come to Rm 276, SUB, 12-1 daily.

Wednesday, February 20

Recital

At 5:00 pm a piano recital will be presented by students of Helmut Brauss, Dept. of Music. There will be music by Schumann, Schubert, Honegger, Liszt, and Mozart. At Con Hall, free.

Thursday, February 21

Free Africa Film

The film "Free People of Guinea-Bissau" will be shown at 7:45 pm, McDougall United Church (101 St. & Macdonald Drive). People interested in learning about Portuguese colonialism in Africa should attend the film. Admission is free. See also listings for Feb. 22.

Recital

Beverley Cohen, soprano and fourth-year Bachelor of Music student, will present her senior recital at Con Hall at 8:00 pm. No charge.

History of Science

At 8:15 pm in Room 14-9 of the Tory Bldg., Sister Marian Norman of the English Dept. will speak on "The Lincean Academy, Precursor of the Royal Society -- Dialogue between scientists, an indispensable stage in the evolution of modern science". Discussion and coffee; all welcome. Sponsored by the Guild for Medieval and Renaissance Studies.

Surprise

A surprise rock and roll band will be playing tonight at the HOVEL (10907 Jasper Avenue). Admission is \$1.00 for members.

Friday, February 22

The film "Free People of Guinea-Bissau" will be shown twice: in Room 142, SUB, at noon and also in TL-12, Tory Building at 8 pm. The latter showing will be followed by a panel discussion. The panel will include Mohammed Abucar, Ph.D. student in Sociology, Dr. David De Bai of the Dept. of Anthropology, and Dennis Bartels, Ph.D. student in Anthropology. (See also Feb. 21 listing)

Recital

Third year student in the Bachelor of Music program Beth MacIntosh will present her junior recital at Con Hall at 5:00 pm. She will play music by Bach, Beethoven, Mozart, and Brahms.

Extravaganza

Brent Titcombe, Bob Carpenter, Terry Jones, and Michael McConkey will all be playing tonight in an extravaganza in SUB's Dinwoodie Lounge. It all starts at 9:00 pm. Admission is \$2.00.

Surprise

The surprise rock & roll band is back at the HOVEL tonight (10907 Jasper Ave).

Trot Plot

Richard Thompson, LSA will speak on "Where Mao Goes Wrong: the Marxist view" at 8:00 pm at Rm 104, SUB as part of the Vanguard Forum series.

Jan Randall

Albany 3 presents Jan Randall and the B.A.'s at 9 pm, Meditation Room, SUB.

Saturday, February 23

Song and dance

A multicultural evening of music and dance from all over the world at 8:00 pm at the Jubilee Auditorium. Free tickets by writing to Dr. M.P. Sharma, Plant Science or the Hindu Society, Box 291, U of A or at the Gate.

Exhibition

Featuring stalls of several countries in the club room of the Jube 6-8 pm on Saturday, 1-8 pm Sunday, 1-4 pm on Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 25-26.

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EMPLOYMENT

Experienced typist will type essays, thesis, correspondence, etc. Will collect and deliver. Ph. Helen 452-3853

Historical Society

The annual banquet of the Historical Society of Alberta will be highlighted this year by guest speaker, George McClellan, Alberta's ombudsman. Sponsored by the Amisk Waskahagan (Beaver House) Chapter; the banquet will be held in the Old Timers' Cabin, 9430 Scona Road, Edmonton at 6:00 pm. The Society's annual award of merit will be presented to Dr. Lewis H. Thomas, U of A History Dept., for his outstanding contribution in the field of Western Canadian History.

Tickets are \$5.00 from Mrs. Helen La Rose, P.O. Box 1013, Edmonton. All are invited to attend.

Sunday, February 24

Indian Classical Dances

By the well known Miss Kalpalatha and her troupe at 12:30 pm in the Social Rm of the Jub. Aud. Adults \$1.00. Kids under 12 - 50 cents. Tickets at the gate.

Weekends only. Waitresses needed at the Sands Hotel. Ph. 474-5476

ACCOMODATION

Honest student or couple wanted for small basement suite. \$75 rent or partial rent for exchange for housework. Ph. 452-7527

Wanted: March 1, girl to live in house with three males to keep the balance. Platonic relationship barring natural developments. House by Roxy Theatre. Phone 454-8442.

For Rent, 108 st. & 80 Ave. 3 men to share main floor of house completely furnished, utilities paid. \$60 each per month. Ph. 434-2401

Wanted: Vegetarian couple to share house and garden. Available March. Ph. 439-2301

Room for Rent. \$60 per month plus utilities. Share accomodation. Within walking distance of university. Phone 435-6238

Wanted: One bedroom house near Bonnie Doon. Willing to pay \$120 to \$125 per month. Call 465-3576 after 6 pm.

Room for rent: in Co-op house available March 1. \$55 Ph. 439-3379 or drop in at 10758 - 83 Ave.

LOST

One pair white fir and vinyl mittens between Ed. building and Humanities. Val. 433-9877

Help find a man's leather and lady's white sheepskin coat taken from Fine Arts Building Sunday, Feb 10. Reward. Contact Campus Security.

MISCELLANEOUS

PROJECT ANTILLES invites inquiries about participation in their forthcoming summer program which includes a live-in, work-in, learn-in experience in Jamaica. Project Antilles aims at raising the consciousness level of participants by helping to alert them to problems facing people who live in a developing country. Please inquire at B. 69 Ed. Bldg. Ph. 432-3650.

CANADIAN AID A FARCE

The director of a Canadian public health aid program in South Vietnam is still actively working with the Saigon government authorities despite a stated policy of neutrality by Mitchell Sharp charges Claire Culhane.

Culhane also says Canada's supposed public health projects to relieve the suffering of the 40 per cent of South Vietnamese people who are without health care have been closed by the Saigon military dictatorship.

Culhane, who worked as a nurse at the Quang Ngai tuberculosis hospital, has recently returned from a tour of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV) and South Vietnam. As part of a Canadian tour, she spoke at the U of A SUB theatre lobby February 14.

Michel Jutras, doctor in charge of the Quang Ngai TB hospital, was, and quite possibly still is, working closely with the U. S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), says Culhane. Canada House, Jutras's residence, was fitted out with a bunker. Contained within the bunker were machine guns, claymore mines, grenades, and a two-way radio hooked up with the CIA occupied villa directly across the road.

The obvious question, says Culhane, is who is this supposedly neutral Canadian medical officer going to use the weapons on?

Jutras is currently in charge of a new Canadian-funded public health project in the Mekong Delta.

The TB hospital and a rehabilitation hospital in Qui Nhon were both closed after being handed over to the Saigon regime. Canada House is now being used by a group of Quakers who use the bunker to store medical supplies.

Upon returning to Quang Ngai, Culhane found the hospital no longer in operation. There were no patients in it, the laboratory was dismantled, the malaria control room was locked, and no one can find the key, and a 80 bed ward has been converted into office cubicles and a board room.

Just down the road at the provincial hospital, Culhane found 23 TB patients in very poor health due to malnutrition and lack of care.

The hospital cost Canadians half a million to build with the money fun-

nelled through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). A staff of 32 Vietnamese were trained to take over operation of the facilities. Each year the Saigon regime took on one-fifth of the operating costs until after five years Saigon would supposedly pay the entire operating cost.

Upon taking control of the facilities, Saigon promptly closed them down. Andre Gingras, CIDA Saigon representative, claims Canada no longer has any power over the hospital's operations after handing over control to Saigon.

CIDA officially spends \$25 million per year in South Vietnam. No aid has been offered to the DRV despite claims by Sharp to the contrary Culhane states.

Canada's newest public health project involves the expenditure of at least \$2 million in the Mekong Delta. The project, which theoretically will train 120 students, has no students or courses but does have several solid concrete buildings guarded by Saigon troops.

The buildings contain classrooms, loungers, dormitories, and even ping-pong tables. The facilities are quite luxurious compared to the local people's living conditions, says Culhane.

Flying proudly in front of the facilities is a Saigon flag while Saigon troops patrol the supposedly Canadian owned project.

Officially, Canadian aid is supposed to be used to help stop the suffering inflicted on the Vietnamese people by the war. In reality it seems Canada is providing Saigon with solid concrete buildings which the military can readily use as bases.

During the Tet offensive in January, 1968, Saigon troops occupied the Quang Ngai TB hospital and used it as a base.

Culhane questioned how the Canadian government could support a military dictatorship like Saigon which has so little concern about the welfare of its people.

Canada should cut off all aid to Saigon until free elections are held as outlined in the Paris Accords says Culhane. If the federal government continues aid to Saigon and continues to supply the U. S. with war material through the Defence Sharing Agreement, Canadians must accept responsibility for the continuation of the Indochina War.

by Don Humphries



The piece of metal in Claire Culhane's hands is part of an F-111 fighter shot down over Hanoi on December 22, 1973. The Monesco Company of Montreal makes components for the F-111 as part of Canada's not so subtle support of the U. S. puppet-Saigon regime.

Manure Causes Massive Pollution

The Vermillion River is in its own right unique in Alberta, for it originates in an agricultural sector of the province, winds its way through farm lands, and finally empties into the North Saskatchewan River.

There is no industry along its course, and only a few towns draw their water supply from it. Yet, the Vermillion River may be one of the most severely polluted streams in the province.

Why?

The Vermillion River originates near Bruce, and travels north to Vegreville, north to Two Hills, south-east to Vermillion and north-east to the North Saskatchewan. As with many prairie streams it is subject to spring flooding and regularly overflows its banks during run-off, not only putting the adjacent areas under water, but depositing nutrients on the flood plain as well.

The first problem is here, for there are perhaps 200 directly affected farmers who have built their barns and homes on top of this flood plain, and are now seeking funds for flood control from the Department of Environment to correct the mistakes they made in the first place.

During flooding, sizable quantities of manure are washed into the stream, and in excessive amounts, pollute. The area of greatest flooding lies between Two Hills and Vermillion.

Last week, Vegreville was visited by a contingent from S. T. O. P. (Save Tomorrow - Oppose Pollution) that was attempting to see a copy of a special report on the Vermillion River situation which had been prepared by the local Fish and Game Association. The report had been subsidized by the Department of the Environment and under a clause of the contract, the report is now the property of the Department. The Fish and

Game Association are not allowed to release it; the public are not allowed to see it.

Why?

S. T. O. P. learned enough about the report to gather that it was an aerial photo-study of feed-lot operations adjacent to the Vermillion River. It is alleged that these operations contribute significantly to the pollution problem. S. T. O. P. saw a few slides, and drove past several farms to see the problem at its source.

Most of the farmers along the Vermillion build their feed-lots along the slope of the bank, and many winter their cattle at convenient water holes on the stream. The operations S. T. O. P. saw also illegally pile the manure from their barns along the bank. Obviously, with spring, all of this is flushed into the river.

Farmers used to retain the manure from feed-lot operations and spread it on the land. Now, however, chemical fertilizers are cheaper, and more convenient. The farmers' labours are reduced; the fertilizer companies' profits grow; meat prices rise, and the farmers find it profitable to run more stock and swine. And, the Vermillion River dies. The farmers who are continuing the practice of releasing these excessive quantities of manure in the stream are all guilty of contravening the Clean Water Act. There are many offenders.

It is perhaps significant that some of the aerial photos S. T. O. P. looked at which traced the course of the Vermillion River could not follow the source of the river beyond a large feed-lot operation.

by Doug Meggison

Students secure bargaining rights

POMONA, New Jersey (CPS-CUP)--For the first time an independent student union has secured collective bargaining rights protecting its members during contract disputes between school administrations and faculty.

New Jersey state college professors recently organized under the American Federation of Teachers, have threatened for more than a month to strike unless their salary, tenure, and faculty governance demands are met.

While students at most schools have been left out of the negotiations and may lose all credit for this term's work in the event of a prolonged strike, students at Stockdale State in Pomona have protected themselves with a binding contract with the AFT local there.

The unprecedented contract, negotiated by the Stockdale Student Union last November, not only requires that professors protect student course credit during a strike, but also that the Stockdale AFT negotiate any concessions won by their job action with the student union.

The contract stipulates: (1) that students must be given credit for all work done before a strike, (2) that faculty must supply students with work booklets before a strike, and (3) that the AFT must make a major effort to negotiate overtime provisions with the state in order to help students catch up with their work after a strike.

After a strike, the Stockdale Student Union must be included in interpreting the state contract locally.

"What we've done is made them split their contract with us," said Bill Buckman, chairperson of the student union. "I don't think they really know what they signed away, but that's the art of negotiation in a lot of ways."

Buckman stated that the state colleges there were ripe for a student union since New Jersey students pay proportionately more for higher education than students in any other state, an education which Buckman termed "lousy".

While the Stockdale Student Union has been successful in negotiating with faculty, Buckman says negotiations with administration on a number of matters is inevitable.

Metis may achieve self sufficiency

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Freedom, the right to control one's own destiny, may soon be in the grasp

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of at least one group of native people in Alberta.

On January 22, the Lieutenant Governor, Grant MacEwan, granted permission to the federation of Alberta Metis Settlements Associations, to proceed with court action against the provincial government.

The action amounts to ten million dollars and simply put is repayment of royalties, leasings, rentals and fees extracted from the Metis Colonies by the province.

There are eight Metis colonies of varying sizes and populations in Alberta. The largest is the Gift Lake-Big Prairie colony which comprises over seventeen townships. Total population of all colonies is about 3200.

The whole issue began in 1934 when the government set up the Ewing commission to enquire into conditions surrounding the lives of the half-breed population of Alberta.

Prior to this time a program called "SCRIP" was in effect. This involved the granting of some 240 acres to every Metis family outright. Nearly the entire lot were sold out by the natives for bargain prices -- one dollar an acre in some cases -- somehow based on the erroneous belief that land was plentiful and they (the native people) would always be able to find land to settle on.

Between the years 1938-40, the eight colonies were established. However, some of the regulations governing the control of the colonies have been far from reasonable since their inception.

A Metis person is given a parcel of land that is his alone until the government decides otherwise. That is, the land is leased to the person with the understandable result that "since I don't own the land, why should I try

to fix it up".

Another disappointing aspect of the colony's management is that the local colony has absolutely no control over their own affairs.

The Metis Branch, in Edmonton, can reject any proposal of the Board. Sometimes proposals are rejected outright, and sometimes they are modified to the extent that they serve no real function.

St. Germaine Courterielle, federation director of the Gift Lake Colony feels this gives the colony no opportunity to improve on any long term basis.

"Have the administrators come and try to make a living on the colonies -- then they would realize the problems," he says.

Mr. Mace, director of the Metis Branch, has been to Gift Lake only once; nearly two years ago, and then only for one half hour.

Surely the government does not feel that administrators in Edmonton have a better knowledge of the problems than the native people themselves. And yet, this reluctance to give autonomy to the colonies persists.

However, all this might change. If the federation of colonies is successful in its court case with the provincial government, then things will certainly change.

Shown by example of what can be done with self-determination, native communities could then pressure for the same rights and freedoms. A strong and united people, released from the stigma of welfare, could at last take their rightful place in society, no longer treated as second class people.

Interesting?

Never have the prospects for the

future loomed so brightly for native people as they do today. The federation of colonies have worked long and hard to bring this case forward for their people.

For many years the logging industry in Gift Lake has enabled the majority of people on the colony to earn a living. This resource is rapidly dwindling and alternate means and/or lifestyle change must be found to avoid wide-spread welfare.

"If given the choice between welfare or an opportunity to prove that I can make my own way with assistance I would rather take the latter", said Mr. Courterielle.

He also feels that the welfare scheme puts the people into unpromising situations.

"They expect us to accept welfare, so many say 'why not'."

People are now realizing they have to get on their feet and do it themselves.

"If you are an administrator for a group of people, and they come up to your level, they will not need you any more."

The implications are very clear. If the colonies receive the money they feel is owing them, they are well on the way to self sufficiency. They will be able to control their own resources, make independent decisions that are known by themselves to be best for the people.

The possibilities are then immense for long range planning, and the setting up of the proper types of health facilities and housing tailored to northern native needs -- long ignored by our 'benevolent governments'.

More power to them.

by POUNDMAKER's Northern Alberta Correspondent.

Heidelberg

Brewed from pure spring water.



And that's the truth!

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No polish . . .

"RCMP full of spit"

The RCMP is sick at its core, and ex-member Jack Ramsay quoted a local incident to prove it.

An Edmonton NCO had been left at a junior level even though promotions were due. Ramsay believes this NCO will never rise in the force above his present junior rank.

His "crime" -- refusal to be transferred outside of Edmonton to a remote area. This unfortunate officer has a sick child who needs constant specialist care. Thus the officer would be snatched from the side of his family and ailing child if he agreed to the transferral.

Ramsay commented: "He had dared to stand up and say no. My family is more important than the force."

According to Ramsay who was speaking last Tuesday at a Student Forum, RCMP recruits meet a "harsh and unrealistic" attitude when they enter the force.

"Internal pressures are created that lead members to drinking, suicide, and to defy the very laws they are paid to enforce."

Ramsay particularly criticized the higher officers of the RCMP. He said they provided only "token leadership" and exhibited "reluctance to get down to the grass roots level and empathize with their men." The result was "a dictatorial and very hostile atmosphere."

Ramsay, who is the fly in the ointment of RCMP centennial celebrations emphasized that this dissatisfaction within the force led to brutality or inadequacy in dealings with the general public.

He cited the case in Ottawa where an RCMP officer shot and wounded a 21-year old man during a drug raid. Because of their own treatment within the Force, members "lose respect for the administration of the law and the law itself".

According to Ramsay, the rot with-



"They didn't take adequate precautions for his mental well-being."

Ramsay asserted that "the officers are really not concerned with the welfare of their men."

His charges are partly a result of his own experience as one of his RCMP buddies hanged himself and another shot himself. Although in absolute numbers, only a few RCMP commit suicide, their suicide rate is much higher than the national average.

Ramsay also charged that the RCMP is obsessively concerned with their arrest rate. The RCMP critic said that a police force should be judged by smaller arrest rates, however exactly the opposite is the case. A smaller arrest rate is taken as a sign that a squad is not doing its job.

Ramsay attributed this attitude to a federal Treasury Board decision in the mid 1950's to make grants conditional "on need." Need was interpreted as higher statistics of crime.

To fatten official statistics, Ramsay said that "Indians are an easy pinch." However he said that Indians have recently become more aware of their rights and are not quite so easy a "pinch" as formerly.

Indians and other native people are quite right to fear and hate the RCMP said Ramsay. Force members got "absolutely no special training or special screening" to determine levels of discrimination, fear, hate, or prejudice against the native peoples. Ramsay cited a recent case where a Regina officer was promoted into a region that is "the heart of Indian country."

Another problem that Ramsay brought up was the increasing willingness of the RCMP to use their discretion. Whereas in the past, an RCMP officer would investigate the causes for an infraction and might let off the offender with a warning, the tendency now is to mechanically charge everybody with an offence no matter what the background to the incident might have been.

Ramsay hypothesized a case where somebody who was "hammered" might steal a few turkeys. In the past the offender would have been let off with a

(Continued on Page 27)

Gift lake to face more dirty water

And so it goes.

Two weeks ago a story on Jackie Verault from Gift Lake appeared in this paper. She died at age seven from shigella, a form of dysentery.

Her parents and concerned citizens are demanding an inquest to determine the exact circumstances surrounding this most unfortunate incident.

Since that story was written, more disturbing facts have come to light.

The Verault family have now waited over two months for a copy of the autopsy report. Last week they found out what happened to their copy. The Department of Public Health received a copy of the autopsy with the Verault name on the heading. The reason why this was not sent directly to the family is not clear.

The Department of Public Health has offered to send a duplicate copy of the report, to the family.

Since Jackie's death, the Department of the Environment has installed a temporary water treatment plant. This is said to have been planned for some time, but was constructed only a short time before its arrival at the colony.

The treatment plant is set on ice at the lake's edge. At the time of its installation the plant was said to be only a stop-gap measure and would be replaced with a permanent system in the spring.

Now the problem.

Firstly, the temporary plant is just that. Temporary. In the spring long before the thaw, the temporary plant will have to be moved. The exceptionally heavy snowfall this winter will inevitably result in the lake level rising abnormally high and these combining factors will render the temporary plant ineffective.

Also, in order for a permanent plant to function properly, the piping for this plant must be laid long before the ice breaks. The pipe will be extended about 600 feet toward the middle of the lake and the vehicles necessary to do this work must have adequate support from the ice.

Hence the need for an almost immediate start. However, on Monday (January 28), officials of the Department of the Environment visited Gift Lake. They informed certain people at that time that the proposal for the permanent water treatment plant had been turned down.

Why? By whom? These questions were not answered.

One thing is clear, however, and the implications most serious. Put yourself in the position of a member of the Gift Lake Colony. Last Fall a young girl died and several more children were severely ill. An inquest should be held to help answer the question of whether or not the drinking water was to blame.

Many local residents feel quite strongly that the water is to blame.

They are now scared. The spring thaw, they feel, will bring much additional contamination to the water.

A permanent treatment plant was promised these people. And whether the proposal was rejected outright or just sent back for further study, the seriousness of the situation is not lessened.

If more illness or death among the people of Gift Lake results from lack of a water treatment system; who then is to blame?

Who then will accept responsibility?

by Eustace Poot
Northern Alberta correspondent

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Guinea - Bissau:

Suppose that, in Canada, most people with red hair couldn't vote, and were usually denied access to schools, hospitals, sports facilities, certain skilled jobs, labour unions, etc.

Most Canadians would say that this was unfair and unjustified. However, this is exactly what happens to people in Portugal's African colonies, (Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, the Cape Verde Islands, and Sao Tomé) who have Black skin, even though they make up large majorities of the populations of these countries.

Because of this fact, national liberation movements, supported by the majority of the people in these countries, have been fighting wars of independence against Portugal since the 1960's.

The U. S. government actively aids the Portuguese government in its attempt to militarily suppress these movements. While the Canadian government "deplores" Portuguese colonialism in Africa, it allows Canadian firms to supply Portugal with jet engines, it refuses to pull out of NATO, which supplies Portugal with some of the weapons that are used against the national liberation movements in Africa, and it refuses to recognize the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, which was recently formed by the national liberation movement in Guinea-Bissau (the PAIGC) after it had gained military and political control of over 80% of the country. At this point, over 70 countries and the United Nations General Assembly have recognized the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

In the Portuguese African colonies and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, there is no official apartheid policy as there is in South Africa. Before 1961, the Portuguese government claimed that Black people in its African colonies could become "assimilated" to Portuguese nationality, and thus obtain the rights of white Portuguese citizens. However, the vast majority of Africans could not qualify for assimilated status, and lived under special regulations for "Indigenas" (natives).

In 1961, this special system was abolished, at least on paper, and all Africans were nominally made Portuguese citizens. However, those who were citizens before 1961 and those who were not, received different types of identity cards, so that the police can still easily distinguish one category from the other.

By means of this passbook-style system, movement of Africans from one district to another, or from the rural areas to the urban centres, is rigidly controlled. The control might not be quite as efficient as the similar passbook system in South Africa, but its intent is the same - the control of a large population of Africans by a white regime.

The "native" African is also subject to punishment at the discretion of the local Portuguese administrator, and, perhaps most important of all, to the system of forced labour.

In what is now the Republic of Guinea-Bissau (former Portuguese Guinea), the situation was a little better than this, at least with regard to forced la-



Guerillas cross one of Guinea Bissau's rivers

bour. Basil Davidson writes in "The Liberation of Guiné", "There were few settlers, and consequently there was little forced labour of a direct kind, except for the seasonal needs of district administrators who required roads to be cleared or gardens to be weeded. . . . Economically, the colony was run as an appendage of Portugal--or rather of the monopolist trading company, the Uniao Fabril--which supplied Portugal with cheap colonial imports in return for Portuguese exports, the terms of trade fixed in order to turn the balance of payments as favourably to Portugal as was possible.

"Holding a virtual monopoly of export-import trade with Guiné, whether on its own or through its associated companies, the Companhia Uniao Fabril (CUF) has several thousand employees, its own shipping, secondary industries, and so on. Through the Mello family, its ownership is linked closely to foreign capitalist groups in Britain, France, West Germany, etc. (i.e. some of the most powerful NATO countries).

"In 1962, for example, CUF signed a large contract with the Société Française d'Etudes et de Financements Industriels, providing for a considerable investment by the French concern. In 1963 CUF obtained large credits from French and West German sources, and went into partnership for textile production with the U. S. Ludlow Corporation

. . . . The case was typical of every major Portuguese enterprise: if the repression in Guiné was the CUF's war, it was no less the war of many non-Portuguese companies in the strongest NATO countries as well."

Davidson continues: "This structure could obviously allow only the most minimal 'development' in the way that Africans lived, and there was never any

question of lowering the profits of the colonial enterprise in order to raise the standards of African life. Worse still, a considerable segment of the rural population--again as in Mozambique and Angola--was forced to cultivate cash crops for export at fixed prices: in the years before the war began, perhaps as many as 50,000 African families in Guinea were producing groundnuts under these conditions. As elsewhere in Africa, this cultivation of cash crops for export cut severely into the domestic food supply and deepened the poverty and malnutrition of the peasants.

"Not surprisingly, the health situation had become a disgrace by the 1950's. Teixeira da Mota, writing in 1954, found that the great majority of the population, even in Bissau, the capital, suffered from ancylostomiasis (hookworm), and that infant mortality stood at around 600 babies in every 1000. Sleeping sickness remained endemic in about two fifths of all villages, while malaria was practically ubiquitous in one degree of seriousness or another, not to speak of other afflictions such as bilharzia and various forms of dysentery. Elsewhere the last twenty years of the colonial period saw a great deal of effort directed at tropical scourges such as these. But not in Guiné: the colony could simply 'not afford it'.

inadequate

"Although Portugal was regularly taking out as much money, or more, than it was putting into the country, the total administrative health services in 1954--again according to Teixeira da Mota--were composed of eighteen doctors and two pharmacists, four female nurses, twenty-six male nurses, sixty-six assistant nurses, one midwife, and thirty-seven assistant midwives. Even so, the Bissau hospital, mainly for the use of Europeans, employed seven of these doctors, all the female nurses, and sixteen of the assistant midwives.

"This meant that the whole of the rural population had at best only eleven doctors (i.e. for approximately 90 per cent of a population of approximately 800,000); and three of these were normally on leave in Portugal. So the practical outcome of Portuguese rule, in health services, was the provision of one doctor for every 100,000 Africans, while the supply of nurses and midwives was almost as bad. Most of the colony's 300 hospital beds were in Bissau, and outside Bissau there was only one hospital.

"The educational structure was no different. One per cent of the population, at most, could claim some elementary literacy; but only 0.3 per cent was of 'assimilated status' and could hope for something better. There was one government secondary school, but

about sixty per cent of its pupils were European, and no mission secondary school. There was no higher education of any kind. By 1960 a total of eleven Africans from Guiné had acquired graduate status--as 'assimilated Portuguese' in Portugal."

In light of these conditions, the U. N. General Assembly and its agencies have repeatedly drawn attention to the plight of Blacks in the Portuguese colonies, and condemned the continuing Portuguese war against liberation movements in the Portuguese African colonies. However, any proposals with teeth that would cause serious damage to the Portuguese government's repression have been met with vetoes in the Security Council by the U. S. and/or Britain, two of the strongest NATO countries whose corporations have extensive economic interests in the Portuguese African colonies, as well as South Africa.

Basil Davidson writes that the people of Guinea Bissau might have accepted the terrible economic and social conditions that were present in their country during the last 30 years if there had been any prospect of improvement. But there was none.

reforms

"The salazar regime did indeed produce a few reforms of structure in 1961, under international pressure, but they were paper ones. The status of 'assimilado', for example, was formally abolished; practically, opportunities for education remained exactly as before. The laws on forced labour were improved; the actual condition of the labourer experience did not change," says Davidson.

"As in Portugal itself, all initiatives which might lead to any form of effective democratization had been repressed since at least 1930. No political demonstrations were allowed; no gatherings, no debates, much less political parties of any kind. No trade union rights were conceded. No structural reorganization was even considered. What was, under this regime, continued as what should be: now and for always.

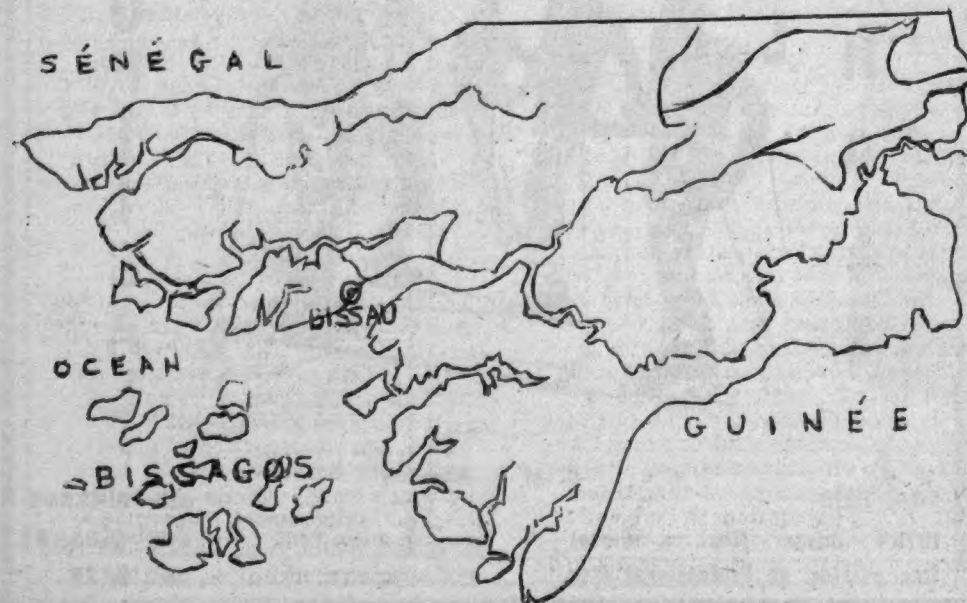
"With every road to reform thus barred and forbidden, only two alternatives remained. One was continued quiescence, continued surrender to a life of helot misery. The other was revolt, necessarily armed revolt. Once this conclusion was reached even by a few men and women, as it was in 1956, the trail of Portuguese violence had almost come full circle. In September 1956, meeting discreetly in Bissau, a few Africans formed the African Independence Party of Guiné and the Cape Verde Islands (Partido Africano da Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde, or PAIGC). They numbered exactly six including Amílcar Cabral, who was their guiding spirit; but they knew where they were going."

struggle

The struggle has been an arduous one. It began as an effort to win the rights necessary for legal protests and open political organization. This effort was answered with the massacre of some fifty striking dock workers in 1959. A strategy of careful political education and organization in the rural areas was then begun and guerilla attacks were launched in 1963.

Governments and other groups in Western nations were approached for supplies and arms, but the PAIGC was either ignored or refused. Since then, the socialist countries, mainly the Soviet Union, have supplied the PAIGC with arms, training, equipment, and various sorts of materials necessary for conducting a war of liberation and setting up a new nation.

Since 1963, the PAIGC has strengthened its military capacity and has extended its control to the entire country except the coastal towns and a few heavily fortified Portuguese military installations; it has created a social



the path to liberation

and economic infrastructure of schools, hospitals, producers' cooperatives, and trading centres; and it has created through popular elections a political structure separate from the party and military organizations. This last step was taken a little more than a year ago and resulted in the formation of the National People's Assembly.

However, the struggle has not been easy, and is not yet won. According to the Institute for Strategic Studies, the Portuguese government, in 1970, had 25,000 troops in Guinea-Bissau, 43,000 troops in Mozambique, and 57,000 troops in Angola, all deployed against National Liberation movements. Portugal still maintains these numbers of troops in her African colonies.

Portugal spends close to half of her GNP on fighting her African wars, although she has one of the lowest GNP's in Europe.

Portuguese troops in Africa use tactics evolved by the U.S. military in Vietnam, such as search and destroy missions, torture of captives with electrical devices such as field telephones, terrorist intimidation of Blacks, such as beheading of captured insurgents, and "strategic hamlets", where rural villagers are kept in conditions approximating those in maximum security prisons.

weapons

Counter-insurgency aircraft have been supplied by the U.S. government to the Portuguese air force for use against the African liberation movements, and their crews have been trained in the U.S. In order to avoid criticism of these activities by other nations, the U.S. government had the CIA supply these counter-insurgency aircraft to Portugal, via the Azores, through "civilian" channels.

Other munitions which are used against the national liberation movements are openly supplied by the U.S., France, Britain, Canada, and other Western European nations as part of their NATO commitments. Although, in some cases, there are stipulations that these weapons not be used against African liberation movements, these stipulations can be avoided.

For example, Canadian firms manufacture aircraft parts that were used in Italian-built Fiat G-91's to Portugal who uses them to drop napalm (made in the U.S.A., and supplied through NATO) on villages controlled by the PAIGC in the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

The Canadian government, of course, will accept no responsibility for Canadian-manufactured war materials that are used in this way, and defends its membership in NATO on the grounds of a chimerical Soviet threat.

Members of the PAIGC, who receive clothing, agricultural equipment and training, medical equipment and training,



study session

ning, and arms from the Soviet Union and who are on the receiving end of bullets, rockets, and napalm made in the U.S.A. and Canada, have, understandably, developed somewhat different attitudes toward the Soviet Union than the governments of Canada and the U.S., who claim to be sympathetic to the PAIGC, or "neutral" toward Portugal's colonial wars.

In February, 1972, Air Enthusiast magazine wrote, "Certainly one of the biggest problems facing the Portuguese High Command in Lisbon and Bissau is transport. Most of the troops are still brought through by sea while the majority of the more critically wounded are evacuated to the Metropolis by air. Some troops are also brought in by air, and this matter will be eased when Lisbon takes delivery of two Boeing 707s and another two or three Boeing 727s. All will operate under the Portuguese Air Force banner and will be used to ferry troops to Portugal's war zones."

"Portugal has been trying for years to buy Boeings which could be used for troop ferrying purposes but it was only in 1971 that Mr. Nixon's government sanctioned the sale. Even now, the contract is listed by Boeing as being as being two 707-3F5s for an "unidentified customer".

Also, U.S. aid to Portugal, on the battlefield and in the U.N., has become stronger since the October 1973 war between the Zionist state of Israel and the neighbouring Arab states. When all the U.S. government's Western European NATO allies refused to allow the U.S. to use their air bases for airlifting war supplies to Israel, Portugal allowed the U.S. to use its air base in the Azores as a major staging point for the U.S. Israel airlift. In exchange, Portugal received U.S. promises of stepped up political and military support for its colonial African wars.

NATO

In light of this situation, it is not surprising that Israel maintains economic and military links with the white racist regimes in the Portuguese colonies and South Africa. All independent African nations have severed their military and economic relations with Israel.

Besides the "indirect" military aid the Portuguese government receives from Canada through NATO, Canadian corporations are also involved in propping up Portuguese colonial regimes in Angola, where Africans are forced to harvest, under conditions approximating slavery, coffee that many Canadians drink; and in Mozambique, where Alcan is participating in the construction of the Cobarra Bossa Dam, intended by the Portuguese authorities to provide power for areas which are to be populated by white (and white only) settlers from Western Europe and North America who will counter pressure from the National Liberation Movement in Mozambique, FRELIMO.

In Guinea-Bissau, the Portuguese response to the success of the PAIGC has been to intensify the war, to offer a few new social amenities in the areas they still control, and to try to assassinate the PAIGC leadership (with help from West German agents) on the theory that they could then parachute their own stooges into the key positions.

Approximately 8 months ago, they succeeded in killing Cabral. But they failed to reckon with the strong popular vanguard and built in momentum of the liberation movement. The plans Cabral had already announced for the formation of a government and the declaration of independence went ahead. Now a 15-person Council of State and the first president, Luis Cabral, have been installed by the 120 elected delegates in the National People's Assembly.

This is the government which declared its country's independence on September 24, 1973.

The independence declaration has a military basis. The military strength of the PAIGC has been qualitatively improved in recent months through the



Resistance fighters traverse the countryside

introduction of more autonomous regional commands, the promotion of many junior officers, and the acquisition of important new weapons, such as the Soviet-made SAM-7 hand-held anti-aircraft system.

The changing military balance is seen in the fact that the liberation army has shot down more than 20 Portuguese planes in the past six months and forced the abandonment of military posts, even major ones like Guilede, abandoned last May by the Portuguese after a long siege and the ambush of supply convoys.

The PAIGC can attack the remaining installations. It can move freely, even with heavy motor vehicles in some areas. It can attack the towns still held by the Portuguese. It is the changing military balance as well as the creation of institutions of government, education, production, and distribution which encouraged the liberation movement to declare independence.

Yet the struggle is not simply a local one. The PAIGC is reluctant to launch major assaults on the towns because the people of the towns are fellow-Guineans and they will suffer. Instead, they have merely to demonstrate their capacity to attack the towns with limited bombardments, while simultaneously working to undermine the international aid without which the Portuguese aggression would collapse.

independence

The declaration of independence places that effort on a new footing. Some NATO governments -- Holland, Denmark and Norway -- have been aiding the PAIGC. They may soon recognize the new government. Clearly, such a step would introduce the issue of Portugal's African wars into NATO in a new way.

It also makes the issue of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and of Portugal's wars in Africa even more salient for Canadians.

Canada has long been a silent partner to NATO's vital links with Portuguese oppression. Moreover, the Canadian government invariably takes the position that it will not aid liberation movements engaged in violence and that it will continue to trade with any established government (including Portugal in Africa) apparently no matter how violent that government may be.

Yet Canadian spokesmen have also piously expressed their distaste for Portuguese colonialism on a number of occasions. Even more significant, in the present context, was Mr. Sharp's reply when questioned earlier this year about the conditions under which Canada might support movements like the PAIGC which control substantial territories and populations in Portugal's African colonies: "Only if they established an independent government and

established what is necessary to have diplomatic relations," he said.

The Republic of Guinea-Bissau now has a government and has diplomatic facilities. We should therefore write to the Prime Minister, to Mr. Sharp, and to our members of parliament pointing out that the Canadian government is faced with an important decision and that by all tests the new government in the Republic of Guinea-Bissau merits recognition. It controls the majority of the territory and population and it enjoys the confidence of the people freely expressed in elections. The Portuguese presence, on the other hand, is founded purely on force of arms.

support

Letters to Prime Minister Trudeau, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, and your Member of Parliament should contain brief description of the PAIGC's struggle against Portuguese colonialism and oppression, a brief description of the development of the independent government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, and a request or demand that the government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau be recognized diplomatically by the Canadian government on the grounds that the government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau fulfills all the criteria for recognition that were publicly laid down by The Honourable Mitchell Sharp.

Canada imports large quantities of oil and coffee from Angola and smaller amounts of tea and binder twine from Mozambique. Canadian firms supply machinery, aluminum, lumber, and paper to the Portuguese colonies.

The aluminum supplied by Alcan, the oil imported by Gulf from Angola, and the coffee imported from Angola by General Foods, Standard Brands, and Nestles, are of great significance to Portugal's effort to hang on to Angola and Mozambique.

Ten percent of the revenue that Canada pays to Portugal for Angolan coffee is used to suppress Angolan independence. You can help the Angolan independence movement by boycotting coffees sold by General Foods, Standard Brands, and Nestles, and switching to the following brands: RED ROSE, MOTHER PARKER'S, PRIDE OF ARABIA, ROYAL GUEST, NABOB, GOODHOST, and STERLING.

KADANA, DIXON'S, and MULKEN'S are available in Western Canada. The University of Alberta's coffee vending machines use MOTHER PARKER'S coffee, and the coffee served over the counter in various food outlets in university buildings is GOODHOST.

Thus, the University of Alberta authorities who are responsible for deciding which brands of coffee are to be served on campus are to be congratulated, and should be urged to continue

continued on page 27

provincial government refuses assistance

Farmers hard pressed by crop losses

The idea of any direct acreage payment to compensate for massive crop losses suffered last year by northern Alberta farmers was rejected by Alberta's Minister of Agriculture Dr. Hugh Horner, in a meeting earlier this month with representatives from the National Farmer's Union.

Almost two million acres of grain could not be harvested due to an unusually wet summer and fall, that hit hardest in a 40 to 50 mile-wide strip extending across the northern section of the province.

"It's worst in the western part," said Bill Dascavich, Regional Co-ordinator for the NFU. "Some farmers have as much as 90% of their crop still in the field, some not even swatted."

"It's conceivable that most of that is beyond recovery because of the heavy snowfall this winter."

Dascavich explained this was not a normal crop loss—it was a disastrous kind—and should therefore receive special consideration by the government.

The NFU proposed that compensation be made on the basis of \$20.00 per acre for unharvested crop, up to a maximum of 200 acres per producer.

The Agricultural Minister rejected

across-the-board payments, arguing that some farmers would receive sums who didn't sustain crop loss. (It is possible that some of the crops may still be salvaged, if conditions are ideal and we have an early dry spring).

However, the NFU pointed to the losses that would still be incurred from quality deterioration, wild life damage and flooding of the salvagable grain. Also farmers would be burdened with the extra costs of seed, feed, and hauling that would not have existed if the crops had been harvested.

What the provincial government has agreed to do is to write-off all or portions of the interest free loans that were made available to farmers, depending on actual crop loss on a farm to farm basis. These loans were made under the Provincial Emergency Crop Assistance Program, providing loans that are interest-free for one year, based on \$15.00 per acre of production a maximum of \$7,500.

This is a move supported by the Federal government, which stated that it would provide financial assistance to the no-interest loan programme, if the provincial government "wasn't capable to, on their own." They weren't in

favour of this "ad hoc assistance".

But as the NFU pointed out to Horner, there are some glaring shortcomings in this seemingly fine and benevolent approach.

Many farmers, although eligible, did not apply for the loans, and would therefore be deprived of any compensation.

Loans were not sought by farmers for two reasons:

(1) Originally, participation in the provincial government All Risk Crop Insurance Plan was a mandatory condition of eligibility for the interest-free loans.

This was despite the fact that the plan was already widely established as unexceptionable, with only 1 out of every 5 farmers covered by the plan. Most farmers felt that the benefits or coverage was not adequate enough in relation to the cost of the premiums. This condition was finally withdrawn in the last week in November.

(2) Many farmers were reluctant to commit themselves to debt when they had no assurance that they would be able to salvage enough of their production in the spring to repay the loans.

"The farmers in the greatest need are

not the ones getting the money," said Dascavich.

He pointed also to the \$2,000 Labour Assistance Grants of the provincial government, to help farmers with the costs of constructing such things as livestock facilities.

"The farmers who couldn't get their crops off didn't get it," said Dascavich. The grants went to those who could, he added, those who already had enough money to try and undertake such a project.

Concern was also expressed by the NFU delegation that some farmers might have to forego the seeding of the 1974 crop if it were necessary to delay removal of the 1973 crop, in order to qualify for a write-off.

"This could result in the loss of two consecutive crops."

"It would also add another factor to the instability of farm income, and have the effect of further de-populating the rural community," said Dascavich.

by Ann Harvey

NEXT WEEK: The rapeseed vote: How farmers lost while agribusiness won.

New food co-op in West 10

The organization of a new food co-operative in the West 10 area of the city is underway, becoming number five in a growing list of Edmonton food co-ops offering themselves as alternatives to a highly centralized, often over-priced impersonalized food indus-

try.

"It's obvious that it's needed," said Jill Konkin, co-ordinator of this new undertaking. It will be mostly centred in the community, she added, but will be quite willing to include other members as the co-op grows.

Konkin mentioned the possibility of combining with both the Scona and Incredible Edible food co-ops for bulk purchase orders made through SACK, a co-operative retail outlet.

At this point in time, SACK purchases most of its goods through Western Grocers, the wholesale warehouse arm of the Weston empire.

"It's impossible," stated one Scona co-op member, "to deal with a wholesaler in Alberta that isn't connected with the large food monopolies. We're certainly not dealing with MacDonald's Consolidated (part of the Safeway empire), so we're stuck with Western Grocers for the moment."

However, most co-op members are hopeful that their small list of direct suppliers can be expanded this spring.

Prices can be cut by dealing directly with local producers; mark-ups charged by the industry to cover original costs, wholesale charges, operating costs, labour, advertising promotion, and profit can be eliminated AND the co-ops will still probably be able to give the producer a better price for his goods. The consumer and farmer can both benefit.

Provincial laws are also forcing the co-ops to deal more directly with producers.

By incorporating under the Co-operatives Act of Alberta, food co-ops are still denied the right to purchase directly from wholesalers, a right recognized under both the B.C. and Saskatchewan Co-operatives Act.

Alberta co-ops must act either as a large consumer, buying through a retail outlet (SACK) or acquire a retail license and shoulder the unnecessary obligations that go with it (staying open a certain number of hours a week, in a storefront established in a commercially zoned area of the city, keeping sufficient stock on hand to service anyone who walks in off the street, etc.)

The costs for such a set-up are exorbitant for a volunteer non-profit food co-operative.

A committee representing all Edmonton food co-ops met with Consumer Affairs Minister Bob Dowling in late November, asking that the government change its interpretation of certain regulations in the Business and Trades Licensing Act that deal with this area.

The committee has still received no decision from the government.

Food co-op membership in the city is now getting up to high-on 1,000.

Each co-op is split into collectives or neighbourhood groups. Each collective is made up of anywhere from five to 10 households.

Pre-paid orders are made once a week, and usually placed when picking up the previous week's order at the co-op's central distribution point.

When placing an order, a household figures out how much it's going to need for the following week. (This is great for sticking to tight budgets.) The house fills out an order form, with a price list that is available, and turns it in to the house that is co-ordinating the collective's order for that week. (This responsibility is rotated.) The co-ordinating house compiles a collective order from for all the houses in the neighbourhood, and turns it in to the co-ordinating neighbourhood group.

Neighbourhood groups rotate the responsibility of ordering for the whole co-op once every month.

With the work load spread out and rotated among members, it means very little time spent per person.

The Edmonton co-ops do not stand alone in their efforts to establish member-run food co-operatives in the community.

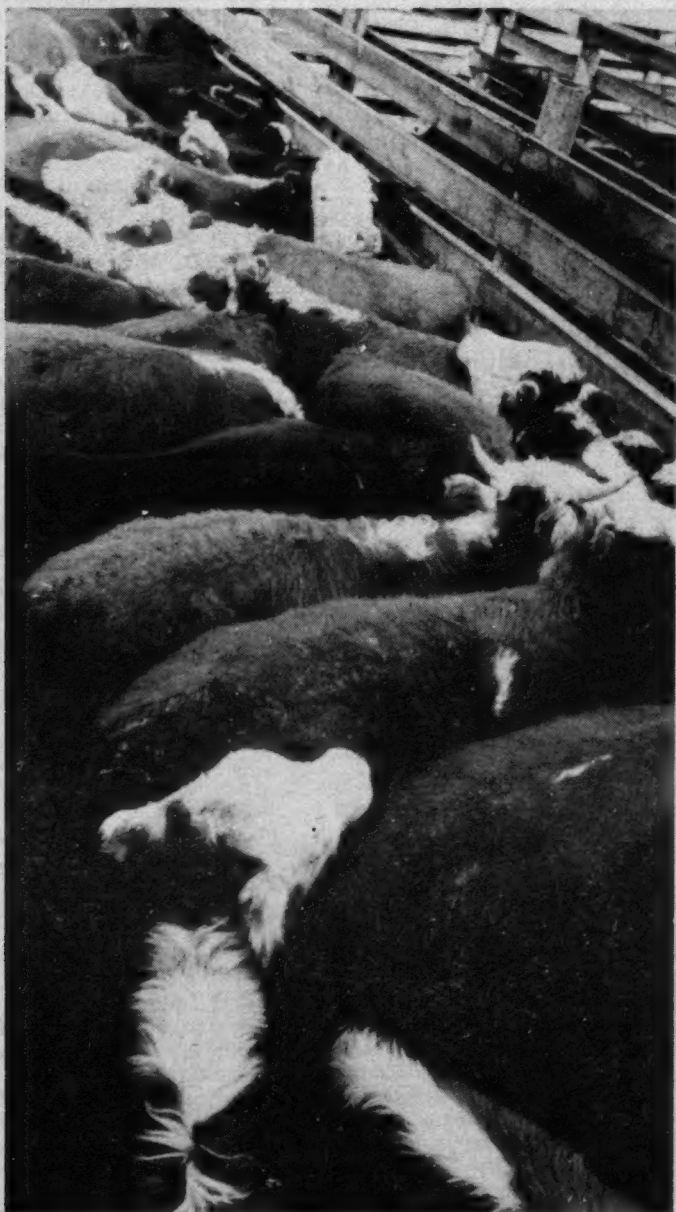
There are now over 45 co-ops involving more than 10,000 people in operation throughout British Columbia and the Yukon Territories, with others established in Calgary, Regina, and Winnipeg.

The Edmonton co-ops have also received requests from people in Lethbridge, Fort McMurray, Red Deer, and the Lesser Slave Lake area to help start up food co-ops there.

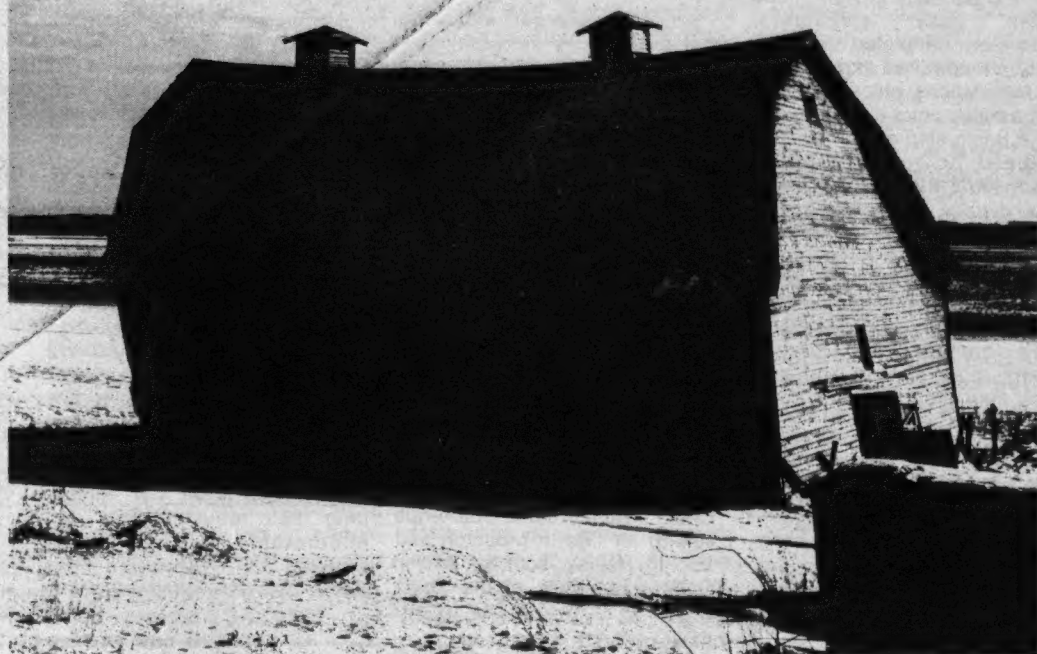
For more information contact:

-David Stott, Incredible Edibles, 426-0635
-Jill Konkin, West 10, 482-6511 or 439-6783
-Dave Hibbard, Scona Co-op, 432-7823
-S. A. C. K., 424-4106
-or POUNDMAKER, 433-5041.

by Ann Harvey



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ABANDONED BARN IN RURAL ALBERTA

—Photo by Terry Malanchuk

The cost and quality of food is on everyone's mind today as many people are puzzled by the rapid rise of food prices in the past two years. Politicians, news media and corporations have done everything they can to obstruct or confuse any attempt to stem high prices, or challenge corporate control of the food industry.

Food is the most important resource utilized by people and without it there can be no existence. This cornerstone of life is under virtually complete control by giant companies despite what Beryle Plumtre may say.

This control is being used to extract profits from farmers, farmworkers, fishermen, workers in the processing and retail industry and finally from the consumer. Consumers are the most

disorganized end of the food chain. As a result, the food industry charges as much as they can get away with without justifying their prices to anyone.

Boycotts of specific food corporations are the result of people trying to take away some of the corporate might and gain bargaining power to fight economic injustice. As corporations only react to a loss of income, boycotts are effective but do take time and hard work. A boycott may take five long years and the labour of thousands to achieve success.

This tabloid is dedicated to the boycotts that confront the control of multi-national food corporations. It is intended as a basic outline on how the food industry operates, and how people are affected by corporate control of the food industry.



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BOYCOTT GRAPES & LETTUCE



Advertising and Workers Wages

It's Mainly Because of the Deceit

Advertising is an essential tool of the supermarket. One cent of the food dollar is used by the supermarket chains for advertising. This figure includes newspaper, radio and television advertising, flyer and other media advertising. It does not include other sales promotion techniques such as air-conditioning, piped music, wide aisles, express check-outs, parking lots and other "extras" used to attract customer support. Nor does it include the fees paid out to advertising agencies. In the 5 prairie cities advertising is noticeably greater than it is in the rest of Canada, taking up 1.64 cents of the food dollar. Every cent of the sales promotion effort is added to the consumer's bill.

On the eve of the Ottawa food trend hearings Dominion stores inserted a four-page institutional advertisement in scores of newspapers (5/4/73). The company message was that it had achieved its "unique" position because it chose "the right kind of people". In all four pages set out in king-size type, there wasn't one company product advertised. Just the corporate profile of the right kind of people. Some estimates put the cost of a four-page spread in major dailies in Canada as high as \$500,000.

—Food for Thought

Advertising is made necessary by the sheer size of the supermarket stores. As store capacity expands, sales must increase and this can only be done by intensive sales promotion. The chains may have a cost advantage in advertising but their large expenditures in advertising are made necessary because of their over-size. Advertising costs the economy about 7 billion dollars a year which is of course added onto the price of the food families buy.

In defence of grocery store advertising it is said that it is more informative and less manipulative than most advertising because it presents and

emphasizes prices. But this advantage is more apparent than real. Most stores will only advertise 20 to 50 items in any one week and only 100 to 200 items in a year—compared to the 8000 to 12,000 items the stores carry. The advertised prices do not represent all prices in the store and may be used to draw the consumer in with low prices on advertised items while charging higher prices on other items. Such procedure is deceptive but perfectly legal and perfectly normal.

"Loss leaders" is the name given to products that are sold at reduced price to attract buyers to a store. Many of the products advertised are "loss leaders". As the Ontario Federation of Labour pamphlet *Food For Thought* points out: "This term in itself should forewarn the consumer, as within the iron law of business, it's impossible to lose and lead at the same time ... It is well established today that impulse buying influences seven in ten purchases. Once inside the stores, designed by motivational research experts to persuade and hypnotize customers to part with hard-earned cash, the owner is sure that any loss on leaders will be more than compensated for by other items marked up for that purpose."

Built into the price of the product is not only the advertising expenditure of the supermarket but also the advertising expenditure of the manufacturers which is, on the whole, more extensive. This was revealed by the Special Government Committee of the House of Commons in late 1966 which discovered that among food and soap manufacturers advertising costs varied from 3 to 43 percent of the sales dollar. Together with the advertising of the supermarkets, this is a very heavy burden for the consumer to pay. If we also added the extra costs of excessive packaging we would have one important explanation as to why food prices are rising for the consumer yet staying the same or falling for the farmer.

ADVERTISING COSTS FOR SELECTED FOOD AND RELATED ITEMS

(as a percentage of \$ sales)

Canada Canners	
Peaches	3.9%

Peas	3.9%
Tomatoes	4.3%
Catsup	4.0%
Strawberry Jam	3.1%
Lever Brothers	
Detergent Powders	0.1%
Liquid Detergent	16.9%
Bar Soaps	13.5%
Margarine	10.0%
Colgate and Palmolive	
Ajax Detergent	42.7%
Ajax Cleaner	13.5%
Fab Detergent	8.9%
Palmolive	18.4%
Baggies	28.5%

Canada Parliament, Proceedings of the Special Government Committee.

Years ago Vance Packard wrote a book called *The Hidden Persuaders*, in which he exposed the lengths to which modern merchandisers are prepared to go to make a sale. Hidden cameras to measure customer reactions to colour, size and package design; mood music; gay streamers; elaborately decorated displays. Every shopper has experienced the temptations placed in their path as they enter a store to buy some basic staple such as milk or bread or eggs. To get to these items they are forced to pass display after display, and trek to the far side of the store through all the eye level "specials". Unless they blind themselves to these goodies they invariably walk out of the store carrying out several dollars more of food and sundries than they intended to.

"High Wages to Blame"

Whenever prices go up, the villain of the piece, as presented by the triumvirate big business, government and the media, is always the wage earner and the primary producer. The sham of this argument has already been exposed for housing when labour costs only comprise 7 percent of the total cost and for automobiles where the total direct labour cost of a new car is equal to the price of its four tires. But we cannot pick up a newspaper these days without this vicious propaganda being used to explain the high cost of food.

Actual labour costs in the food industry are largely

unavailable because of the refusal of the food barons to reveal the necessary information. But there are at least a few indications of what is going on in the industry. A moment of truth occurred when J.M. Schneider reported to his shareholders on the phenomenal 83.17 percent rise of net profits in 1972, while sales rising by only 44.75 percent.

Increased profits reflect improved productivity. Plant efficiencies and cost control have accounted for 18c a cwt. decrease in costs for the same period last year. Such an achievement is significant especially considering the 8 percent negotiated increase in hourly rates effective last June. We commend our employees for their efforts.

An even sharper indication that food prices increase have little or nothing to do with wage levels, is given by comparing wage levels and food prices in Ontario and the Maritimes. Skilled meat cutters get \$192 a week in Ontario and \$152 in New Brunswick. In one large Nova Scotia chain they get only \$105 a week. Despite the wide gap in wages paid for similar work, the price of meat is almost exactly the same in both regions. A large Ontario supermarket advertised prime rib roast at \$1.08 a lb. on March 21, 1973. In Moncton, the advertised price was \$1.09. And on the same night the lowly pot roast was tagged at \$1.09 in the Chain's Halifax store. Spare-ribs selling for 98c in Moncton and 99c in Halifax, sold for 94c in Ontario branches of the same stores.

Royal Commission on food prices come and go but appearing before the Price Spreads Commission back in 1935, J.S. McLean, then president of Canada Packers, revealed the lasting truth. When asked what pricing policy his company followed, he said that it bought as cheap as it could and sold as dearly. Canada Packers, for one, has done well by this formula. Fortune magazine ranks it as one of the 70 largest companies outside the United States and the fifth largest Canadian business. On the 39 weeks preceeding February 15, 1973, the Financial

Post reports that its profit was up 46 percent.

The general relationship between wage levels and prices was put straight by George Saunders, research director of the Federal Government's Task Force in Labour Relations in a speech to the Professional Institute of the Public Service of Alberta. Describing his study, he said:

"The analysis, therefore, strongly suggests that collective bargaining is not an independent nor primary factor in initiating the recent period of rising prices. Wages in the unionized sector, are strongly determined by the operation of the market force. Collective bargaining follows economic activity rather than leads it ... Note was made of the tendency for large wage increases negotiated in the union sector to lag behind changes in other economic variables ..."

The Globe and Mail in a front page news story proclaimed that after-tax profit of 161 Canadian companies had risen by over 35 percent compared to the comparable first 3 months in 1972. The same day it reported that a survey of union contracts showed that average *before-tax* wage increase was only 7 1/2 percent. Clear profit, after deducting all tax is running five times higher than negotiated wage increases before the tax bite is deducted. And the large corporations were still demanding their reduced taxes and accelerated depreciation allowances! Naturally, their demands were complied with.

**DON'T
BUY
KRAFT**

"Food Price Increases Justified"

The above headline appeared in Canada's newspapers the last week in September when Trudeau's Food Prices Review Board issued its first report. Prices "are not skyrocketing." There is "no runaway inflation." We have "no need to panic."

The commission of inquiry is by now a classical institution within the Canadian political tradition. If people are greatly concerned about a problem, the answer is to appoint some quasi-government body to investigate and draw up a report. This process usually takes at least a couple of years, and by that time hopefully the problem has been forgotten.

Mrs. Beryl Plumptre fills the role of commission chairman perfectly. She makes her outrageous statements in a dignified, calm, motherly way. She makes one feel that somehow it must be their own

fault. We must be incompetent when drawing up our food budget. Or else we are simply the selfish fat cats, eating bacon and steak once in a while while people around the world are starving.

But the new commission has hired many researchers. If they come up with some real data, what will it prove? We have had the Royal Commission on Price Spreads (1937), the Royal Commission on Prices (1949), The Royal Commission on Price Spreads in Food Products (1959), the inquiry by the Special Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons on Consumer Credit and Prices (1966) and the Royal Commission on Consumer Problems and Inflation (1968). There have been all those studies by the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission, including the 1958 report on the grocery trade. Amazingly with the mountain of

evidence available, the federal government has taken no action to end corporate profiteering.

If you want to take the time to read through the reports, you will find they all say the same thing. Contrary to the nonsense that is fed to us by the economists at our ivory tower universities, the food industry in Canada does not give us the best product at the lowest possible price. The reality is oligopoly: the market is shared and controlled by a few firms in both the food processing industry and the distribution system.

The food industry in Canada is characterized by the absence of price competition. The normal situation is price leadership, where the largest corporation sets the prices and the others follow. Naturally, this produces higher profits, inefficient enterprises, costly advertising and unbelievable

product differentiation. When we walk into the local supermarket, do we really need to choose from 10,000 items?

Within the system, where food is produced according to the profit motive and is distributed to human beings on the basis of ability to pay, the only technique for "protecting" the consumer has been anti-combines legislation. In Canada this has always been a sick joke.

The laws against combines in Canada are weak and full of loopholes. There have been very few indictments and even fewer convictions. The detailed background reports on monopoly controls usually remain secret documents.

Then there are the courts. In the famous breweries case of 1960 the court held that as long as there were brewers other than the Big Three, then there was competition. They were

acquitted. In the western sugar case in the same year, the courts held that a merger or combine to be illegal has to virtually eliminate all other competition.

In 1961 no action was taken when Canada Packers took over Wilsil and Calgary Packers in spite of a well-documented study showing monopoly position of Canada Packers. In one of the very few cases where a conviction was obtained, in the eastern sugar refineries case of 1964, the corporations were only fined \$25,000 a piece.

The record in Canada is very clear. Government controls have been totally ineffective. For that matter, this approach has been a failure in all the advanced capitalist states. If people want something done about monopoly power in the food industry, then a different approach must be tried.

If I don't know what's in the food I eat, at least I don't know all the chemicals with which the food I eat has been doused. And where I do read, for instance on the label of some vegetable oil, that it contains butylated hydroxytoluene, I can only react emotionally...I don't know what it is, what it's there for, or what side effects it's creating in my system.

My ignorance, however, doesn't stem from disinterest. It is almost impossible to find out what chemicals (the stuff processors call "food additives") are in the food we eat. What sparse labelling legislation exists is poorly enforced. And we can be sure that unless compelled to do so, manufacturers are not going to volunteer the list of ingredients in the products they're pushing. (The apocryphal story is of the candybar firm which argued that if there were such legislation they would have to discontinue their ten-cent bar. There just wouldn't be room on the label to list all the chemicals.)

There are now over 3,000 chemicals being used in the food we eat—less than 10 percent of them in any way describable as nutrients. And, contrary to what many of the public relations men for the big food processors would lead us to believe, they are not only in the junk foods and imitation juices, but in the vast majority of the products on the supermarket shelves.

It's bad enough that I, a mere cooker and eater of food, don't know what these chemicals are, what food they're in, or what they do to people who put them in their stomachs. But no one else seems to know either.

Researchers attempting to find out what sorts of testing are undertaken by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA, United States) and the Food and Drug Directorate (FDD, Canada) have been given the run around on questions about the degree of testing done on chemical additives. It appears though, that much of the evaluation is done on the basis of test results and samples performed by the processors. This testing is usually minimal, and the burden of proof a substance's toxicity remains with the underfinanced, industry-oriented "regulatory" agency.

Again, how meaningful are the results when, for instance, a chemical produces no ill-effects in as many as 1,000 test animals? A chemical which could produce as many as 10,000 cancer cases in the population of Canada would stand one chance in three of being classified as safe in such a test with 1,000 animals.

With only this sort of minimal testing, and with no burden of proof on the company's unless the additives they use come under strong pressure, the corporate researchers are left free to concentrate on the more important matters: Like how their company can increase profits through the use of even more chemicals.

The problem is one of designing food products with less food and more processing on its way to the consumer—the mass production of junk food with a long shelf-life.

Mass production means that in making flour from wheat, stone-grinding won't do. Huge steel mills must be used—mills that don't grind the flour, but

pulverize it to more easily remove the bran and the germ, but which in the process also destroy a number of vitamins with the high heats involved and release oils which could turn rancid.

Having adopted a technique which cuts milling costs but threatens to result in an easily-spoiled, nutritionless product, the processors put their chemical tinkers to work to salvage the starchy powder that remains.

They begin by bleaching the "flour", to make it still whiter and to keep the oil from going rancid. And then sometimes they add vitamins (two or three) to replace the dozens of nutrients either removed or destroyed. Through mass production and the wholesale use of chemicals, the costs have been kept low enough for them to realize a huge profit on their investment.

Mass production also gives us products like process cheese. Through mass buying of inferior and/or mouldy cheese the manufacturers are able to start with a cheap base product. This garbage is then treated with artificial colourants, and with sodium hexametaphosphate to "smooth out" the texture and taste and one presumes with emulsifiers to bulk out the product by making it absorb more water.

As I search out the realities of "food" production on this continent, the list of such atrocities grows apace. And I find myself trying to forget what I learn, in order to be able to enter a supermarket at all. And I fall back on the universal crutch in this situation: "surely the government departments charged with overseeing this chemical feast we're not being poisoned—I mean that's their job, isn't it?"

The example shoved front and centre is usually the banning of cyclamates in 1969. This is allegedly proof of the protection we are receiving from our health officials, who once they saw the danger took steps to stop this chemical's use. But a detailed examination of the history of research on this drug leads to different conclusions.

Cyclamates were first okayed for use in 1950. In 1954, 1955, 1962, 1966 and 1968 warnings were issued by researchers about serious dangers in the use of cyclamates—dangers ranging from cancer of the lungs, ovaries, skin, kidneys and uterus to the chemical's conversion in the body to cyclohexylamine (CHA) a substance severely controlled for use in food because of its danger. CHA had been clearly identified as a damager of chromosomes that could result in fetuses deformed in a manner similar to the effects of thalidomide.

Yet in the 20 years of its legal use, processors had managed to infiltrate 75 per cent of North American homes with cyclamates in products ranging from cured hams to Kool Aid.

Even the eventual ban in 1969 was a farce. The only

mention of danger made was of a study of bladder cancer in rats. And manufacturers were given a year in which to get rid of their stockpiles by selling them to us in our food. Even today, Saccharin is still available as a sweetener, and cyclamate is still added to soft drinks sold outside of North America.

The case histories of other chemical additives bear a frightening similarity. In the case of monosodium glutamate, there is the record of statement after statement by industry spokesmen and university experts with corporate link-ups testifying that tests on animals did not prove MSG was also harmful to humans.

Among the most vehement statements were those made by Dan Gerber, who knew his firm would have to cut down the amount of starch filler in its baby foods if MSG were no longer used as a "flavour enhancer". Industry pressure like Gerber's kept MSG in baby food until 1969, long after it was shown to produce brain damage in animals. It is still used in most food processed for adult consumption.

In Canada, stronger limitations on the use of sodium nitrate and nitrite came only after ten years of evidence demonstrating the harmful effects. These chemicals are used to preserve and give the appearance of a fresh red colour in countless meat products.

But the food processors are not the only people who introduce chemicals into our food chain. The widespread use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides by farmers seeking to enhance their productivity, should also be the object of an examination of chemical additives in our food. The effects of the use of these chemicals, particularly because of the banning of DDT, have

lately become the focus of public awareness. But debates still rage on with those who stand to benefit most in terms of production from their use raising most of the arguments in favour of the continued use of these chemicals. And their use not only continues but is still increasing.

In the production of meat, the problem is also present, with animals consuming the plants raised chemically and passing on the residues in an even more concentrated form. Additionally, meat-eaters must deal with the widespread drug residues resulting from modern animal-raising techniques.

More than half the antibiotics used in America today are consumed on farms as mass production in the form of feedlots brings agribusiness to the countryside. Crowding hundreds of animals on each acre, the producers pump the animals full of penicillin and streptomycin. Also in vogue are hormones (one of these, DES, diethylstilbestrol recently came under severe restriction, but another, melengestrol acetate is used to curb the sex drive in female cattle). "Problems like liver damage from excessive eating are dispensed with by flushing oxytetracycline through the beast. And just before the kill a hypodermic of papaya juice enzyme is injected to tenderize the meat when it is cooked."

In Canada, these are not even counted among what the government officially labels as "food additives". Legislation passed in 1970 specifically excepts (among other items): "agricultural chemical residues," and "drugs recommended for administration to animals which may be consumed as food."

Additionally, Canadian labelling legislation excludes some 300 categories of food from requirements to list the

ingredients on the product label. This means, for instance, that you can eat your yellow butter without being confronted with the words "artificial colouring".

It is also apparent that little if any research is being done by either the Canadian or American regulatory bodies into the cumulative or combination effects of all these additives. No regulations take into account, for instance, the biological effects of emulsifiers, many of which increase the body's absorption and retention of many of the "mildly carcinogenic" chemicals in food today.

Research searching out the reasons for the apparent industry-(rather than consumer-) oriented bias in legislation has uncovered some interesting facts. Ralph Nader workers found a large number of the American FDA senior civil servants "graduated" from the FDA to high-paying posts in corporations in food or related industries. Others revealed that the FDA relies heavily on the National Association of Science in evaluating test results on suspect chemicals. The members of the NAS are people representing the food and chemical industry. Consumers are not allowed on its board of directors. These same industries pump millions of dollars into trade lobbies in Washington and Ottawa to help along the bias.

The industry also lays out many times more money on advertising their pre-cooked and nitrogen-foamed junk than governments put up regulatory agencies and consumer education in the school systems.

Given our social organizations and priorities in this society, it seems unlikely that we will be able to eliminate certain chemicals and still feed the world. Recycling and a close guard on cumulative effects of poisoning the earth and its people are not profitable concepts. More money is to be made in the lowering of the percentage of real food in the base of the products pushed by the food industry. (As the Kellogg's man told the CTV: "We are not in the business of nutrition.")

But it is big business nonetheless—\$9 Billion a year in Canada; (over \$100 Billion in the U.S.); an estimated billion pounds of chemical additives will be consumed by North Americans in their food in the next year.

The interlocking ownerships and directorates of the chemical and food-processing, packaging and retailing industries has been well-established now. The corporate octopus has also extended well into the production end of food—controlling what actual food content they cannot eliminate entirely from supermarket shelves. (The directors are rapidly becoming the generation that was raised on comic book and science fiction tales of getting all your food daily as a morning or weekly pill that you just swallow with water.)

With this sort of private and government organization, the Uncle Ben's and Aunt Jemima's of our TV screens remain covers for business-suited pushers who unload their chemical wares on an almost unfathomable scale. There are no incentives for them to get into the "nutrition business". They are psychopaths who don't even feel it necessary to tell us what's in our food.

FOOD POLLUTION



AGRIBUSINESS OCTOPUS

The need for food is still the major motivation of human activity in Canada, even though the complexity of modern society obscures this basic fact. According to the Agricultural Economics Research Council, an amazing 47 percent of the gross national product is generated by the food system - all activities related to the production, distribution, preparation and consumption of food and beverages.

The food system, perhaps because it is so vast, is seldom treated as a whole. Public attention goes to the retail food dollar, the rocketing cost of food, and sometimes to the primary producers, the farmers, most of whom are in an economic squeeze even when the cost of food to the consumer is rising.

Farmers get about 37 percent of the retail food dollar, and from this they pay for fuel, fertilizer and chemicals, machinery, buildings, interest on borrowed money, and everything else that's needed to produce field crops and raise livestock and poultry. To modify one of Harry Truman's aphorisms, farmers can rightfully claim that "the buck starts here". Hanging on to the buck is another matter, and farmers have never succeeded in doing that.

Who gets the difference between what farmers receive and consumers pay, the lion's share of the food dollar? To answer this question is to describe the sector of the economy called agri-business.

Agribusiness is not the local farm machinery dealer, elevator agent, gas station lessee, small grocer, or supermarket cashier. These people do not make policy in the food system, nor do they reap large gains for their work. They are, usually out of necessity, agents of a worldwide network of huge corporations which control the terms on which vital commodities are produced and distributed.

Some of them are highly visible and well-known; in farm supplies, names like *Imperial Oil*, *Massey-Ferguson*, *John Deere*, *International Harvester*, *Dow Chemical*, *Ralston-Purina*, *Agri-Science Ltd.* are household words. In transportation, the *Canadian Pacific Railroad's* power over primary producers has long been recognized and resisted. In processing *Burns*, *Canada Packers*, *Swifts*, *Kraftco*, *Bordens*, *Maple Leaf Mills*, *National Sea Products*, *Canadian Caniners*. In distribution the giant chains like *Safeway*, *Dominion*, *Loblaws*, *A & P*, *Steinberg's Ltd.*, *H. Loeb Ltd.*

Not all the major food corporations are so well known. The major grain traders like *Continental*, *Cargill's* and *Bunge* wield great influence without attracting much attention to themselves, especially in Canada.

All these agribusiness corporations form part of the larger system of interlocked international corporations which wield tremendous political and economic power. The corporations, because of their financial strength and their stranglehold on so many vital social functions, can make and unmake governments and they

do. Undemocratic in their own structure, they are so strong as to be beyond control by democratic governments. Through their control over economic activity and the accumulation and investment of capital, it is the corporations which create the world in which we all live and work.

THE HIDDEN TENACLES OF CORPORATE POWER

As we, as consumers or employees, go about the business of living, we find ourselves adding to the bloated coffers of these corporate empires, and adding to the great sway they already hold over our lives. For example, anyone who bought a ticket to the *Godfather* contributed to the growth of *Gulf and Western*, a conglomerate with sales in excess of \$2 billion. Besides owning *Paramount Pictures*, *Gulf and Western* farms 364,000 acres of land, raises cattle, grows citrus fruits, sugar cane, fruits and vegetables and processes, packages and markets a wide variety of food products from bases in Florida, the Bahamas, Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic.

Another little-known agribusiness corporation is *Hublein* which grows grapes and manufactures wines, beer and liquor. Its sales in 1969 were over \$500 million, and in that same year it acquired majority ownership of *Allied Grape Growers*, a San Francisco co-operative. *Hublein* is one of the pack of corporations which are now hiring gunslings, bribing politicians and signing sweetheart contracts with corrupt Teamsters' Union officials in California in an attempt to break the hard-won union of the *United Farm Workers*. These corporations literally build their profits on the blood and bones of migrant farm workers, although few people realize this

when the food reaches their tables.

Distillers Corporation - Seagram Ltd. with sales over \$1.5 billion annually has made the Bronfman family Canada's wealthiest. They've come a long way since Sam Bronfman ran a bootlegging and rumrunning operation out of the Blackstone Hotel in Yorkton, Saskatchewan during the 1920's. When you mix your Captain Morgan rum from Seagram's with a little Coke, that world wide symbol and advertiser of the American Way of Life, you contribute a little more to *Coca Cola's* growing string of acquisitions which includes a 30,000 acre citrus operation in Florida.

If you buy a *Frigidaire* deep freeze in an attempt to beat the rising cost of food, you support an empire which also brings you *Rich Food Products*, synthetic milk and cream substitutes which compete with farmer-produced natural milk products. Both companies are owned by *General Motors*.

A list of daily activities which tie back to agribusiness corporations can be multiplied endlessly. The political consequences of the growth of this kind of corporate empire are vital, because corporations already do 75 percent of the saving and investing in our society, and it is these decisions which determine the quality of life and the shape of things to come.

AGRI-BIZ IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

Central and South American countries have been a gold mine for agri-business corporations since the turn of the century when the Spanish-American war made the whole western hemisphere safe for democracy and American capital. Since then the "banana

republics" have for the most part been ruled by corrupt military dictatorships and foreign corporations engaged in resource extraction. The granddaddy of the agri-biz despots is undoubtedly the *United Fruit Company* which owns the Chiquita banana brand name and did own the A & W drive-in restaurant system.

The tie between United Fruit, the U.S. State Department (John Foster Dulles, Eisenhower's Secretary of State, was a director of United Fruit) and U.S. foreign policy has been well documented. The elected government of Guatemala was overthrown by a CIA-supported military coup in 1954 when it tried to take over and redistribute United Fruit's huge land holdings in that country. United Fruit's sugar plantations in Cuba were a key factor in the dispute between the United States and the Castro government which led to the U.S. embargo on Cuba and the CIA-supported invasion attempt at the Bay of Pigs in 1961.

AGRI-BIZ IN POLITICS AT HOME

The large corporations can often persuade their governments, especially the U.S. government, to intervene to protect their property and interests abroad, but they employ the same tactics to gain influence over the governments of the United States and Canada for domestic purposes as well.

A cheque for \$25,000 from Dwayne Andreas, President of the soybean marketing company *Archer-Daniel-Midlands*, to the Republican party was part of the money used to finance the Watergate burglary and other dirty tricks of the 1972 American election campaign. Andreas is also a vice-president of *Cargill Grain* which is now establishing operations in Saskatchewan.

Another contributor to the Watergate burglary funds was William Liedtke, president of *Pennzoil* which draws some of its political bribery money from the profits of *Duval Potash*, one of its subsidiaries in Saskatchewan.

Political influence, once bought and paid for, can be used in many ways. A year ago *Cargill's* and *Continental Grain* made a killing on the U.S.-Soviet grain deal, using inside information to buy cheap and sell dear, and they ripped off millions of dollars in U.S. government subsidies for good measure. At the same time *Continental* made contracts to deliver large quantities of wheat this fall at \$2.50 per bushel. With the price now at \$5.00 *Continental* stands to lose a packet, so it is lobbying the U.S. government to impose an export embargo on wheat which will keep the price in the United States down. The fate of the starving people who need that grain is nothing when the corporate balance sheet is threatened.

Due to their size and scope of operations, the economic decisions of the large corporations are much more than just economic; they are *unlegislated political decisions*. In this scheme of things government exists not to create the best possible organization of society, but simply to patch up and compensate for whatever problems are created by the operations of the corporations. Here are some examples from the agribusiness sector.

The John Deere machinery company recently decided to manufacture and push a 300 horsepower tractor instead of the more common 100 horsepower job. This decision implies an acceleration of the trend to larger farms. Where once there were three farmers there will now be one, and two should do something else. What they should do or where they should go is not a problem for John Deere; that is a problem for farmers and for the government.

Safeway decides to enter a market area which already has adequate food shopping facilities. It can support short run losses until the competition is driven out or until the other stores raise prices enough for all of them to survive with reduced traffic. Safeway in effect makes the political decision that everyone should pay more for food. (The Batten Royal Commission identified supermarket overcapacity as one of the significant factors in high prairie food prices.)

In a complex series of policy changes the federal Liberal government is removing prairie feed grains from the jurisdiction of the Canadian Wheat Board, the institution built up by the prairie farm movement in over 70 years of struggle with the international grain trade. The responsible minister, Otto Lang, claims that this will benefit both eastern and western livestock producers and the consumer. There is strong reason to doubt this, but there can be no doubt that throwing grain markets open to speculators once again will be of great advantage to Lang's cabinet colleague James Richardson and their mutual friends on the Winnipeg Com-

(Continued on page 13)



HOW AGRIBUSINESS DID IN 1972

Source: Next Year Country

Company	Assets	Revenue (\$ millions)	Net Profit	Profit Increase Over '71 (percent)	Chief Executive Officer	CEO's Annual Pay (\$ thousands)	CEO's Value Of Shares In Co (\$ thousands)
Beatrice Foods	1,087	2,786	90	16.0	William G. Kames	312	2,220
Borden's	1,333	2,192	65	9.0	Augustine Marusi	329	589
Carnation	655	1,251	55	11.2	Everett Olson	161	702
Kraftco	1,245	3,198	88	-3.3	William Beers	263	693
Deere	1,554	1,500	112	77.3	William Hewitt	386	169,205
International Harvester	2,574	3,493	86	91.6	Brooks McCormick	257	5,001
Ford	11,614	20,194	870	32.5	Henry Ford II	875	945,389
Exxon (owns Imperial Oil)	21,556	20,309	1,531	4.1	John Jamieson	539	3,211
Pennzoil (owns Duval Potash)	1,733	809	58	78.2	Hugh Liedtke	215	11,457
Minerals & Chemicals	534	491	20	39.9	Richard Lenon	175	28
Shell Oil	5,171	4,075	260	6.5	Harold Bridges	325	11
Tenneco	4,830	3,255	203	10.3	Nelson Freeman	248	1,797
Dow Chemical	3,312	2,403	189	22.3	Charles Branch	322	1,991
Ralston Purina	932	1,833	58	14.4	R. Hal Dean	247	4,149
Safeway Stores	1,137	6,057	91	13.6	Quentin Reynolds	204	751
Quaker Oats	520	771	34	41.6	Robert Stuart Jr.	222	5,922
Firestone Tire	2,475	2,690	135	12.9	Raymond Firestone	275	290,275
DEKALB AgResearch	132	118	12	N/A	Thomas Roberts Jr.	88	184,456

(Continued from page 12)

modity Exchange. There can also be not doubt that the Liberal Party will receive an appropriate reward for services performed.

The power and influence gained by the agri-business corporations through their monopolization of key points in the food system is an important aspect of the unprecedented power of the large corporations over nearly every aspect of our lives. The increasingly irrational, anti-social and undemocratic use of that power by the corporate managers and owners is becoming more obvious with each passing day. The resistance to it from all quarters - from the workers, and the primary producers it exploits both here and abroad, and from consumers - will not lessen, but can only increase as the unnecessary social havoc created by the corporate capitalist system grows and multiplies.

**DON'T
BUY
KRAFT**

Portrait of the rich,
dressed in its finest.



THE BIG SQUEEZE PLAY

Canadians today are puzzled. Food prices are rising rapidly yet the spokesmen for farm organizations say farmers are still having a difficult time. What is happening?

Most people are aware that the number of farms in Canada is rapidly declining. Between 1961 and 1971 farms declined roughly 20% from 481,000 to 365,000. But during that same period farm investment increased almost 80% from \$13 billion to \$23 billion, farm debt increased a staggering 160% from \$1.8 billion to \$4.7 billion.

Over the decade, farm income has just not kept up with farm prices, thus forcing many farmers into bankruptcy. Those who remain expand their operations hoping an increased volume of sales will save them from the fate of their neighbours.

But the system has fed on this process. When farmers expand, they must replace labour by additional capital inputs. The remaining farmers have been forced to spend more on farm machinery, motor vehicles, fertilizers, pesticides, fuel, feed and credit payments. While the number of farms has declined, the sales of the firms in the farm supply sector of the economy is booming. It is no wonder that agri-business supports the trend towards larger and larger farms.

The average farmer today appears to be prosperous. He has a large farm and handles a great deal of money. But in fact

he has become a captive of the agribusiness sector of the economy, and is deeply in debt. To illustrate what he is up against, let us take a very brief look at each of the major farm supply sectors.

Farm Machinery. The Barber Royal Commission (1970) clearly demonstrated that this industry, controlled by a few huge corporations, operates as an informal international cartel. In North America, the recognized price leader is John Deere and Company, with International Harvester, Massey-Ferguson, Ford and the White Motor Company closely following whatever J-D does. They have chosen to set prices at a very high level, thus permitting highly excessive profits and the persistence of many inefficient operations. It is the farmer who bears the brunt of this corporate profiteering as farm prices bear little or no relation to the actual cost of production. This industry alone shows there is no "free enterprise competition" as the Chamber of Commerce would have us believe.

Motor Vehicles. While farmers buy only a small portion of the output of this industry, like everyone else they are the victims of the monopoly situation. A U.S. Senate investigation under Senator Kefauver proved that General Motors fixed prices thus reaping monopoly profits. By introducing every fall another supposedly "new and improved" vehicle model, GM

keeps the other automobile manufacturers playing a game they cannot win. The customer thus pays unnecessarily high prices for relatively inferior and unsafe products.

Fertilizers. Since its inception, the fertilizer industry has been characterized by international cartels and combines. Down to the last decade, the Canadian industry had been totally dominated by Canadian Industries Ltd. and Cominco (CPR). They are still the price leaders.

However, by setting high prices they encouraged other investment, so the fertilizer industry in North America today has tremendous overcapacity. To escape collapse, they have resorted to administered prices, which led the National Farmers Union to demand, and get, a federal investigation.

Pesticides. Herbicides, insecticides and fungicides are produced and sold by the agricultural departments of the huge foreign chemical corporations which dominate Canada. Like the fertilizer industry, the chemical industry has been characterized by cartels and combines since the early agreements between I.G. Farben (Nazi Germany) and Standard Oil, and Imperial Chemicals Industries and Dupont. The pesticide industry in Canada today is dominated by Uniroyal, I.C.I., Sherwin-Williams, Allied Chemical Corporation and Dow Chemical. A 1965 inquiry by the

Restrictive Trade Practices Commission found collusion in setting prices, but the normal practice is price leadership.

Fuel. The petroleum industry is dominated by the Big Seven foreign-owned corporations. They constitute an international cartel which sets world prices according to the Texas Gulf formula. Texas Gulf formula is the minimum price established by the international oil cartel based on the highest production cost area in the world - the U.S. Texas Gulf. In Canada, as elsewhere, Standard Oil (Imperial Oil or Chevron) is the price leader. They have been investigated many times, and are being investigated again. But the cartel rolls on.

Feed. This is the only farm supply industry where price competition is present and where there is any significant Canadian ownership. It is fairly easy to develop a feed mill on the local level, and in recent years farmer owned co-operatives have been expanding their share of the market. Nevertheless, the industry has dominant firms which are usually integrated into the poultry business, flour, and baking. In eastern Canada, Maple Leaf Mills has emerged as the largest company since it bought out Quaker Oats' agricultural division in 1968. The other large company is Ralston Purina, which ranks first in the United States. In Western Canada National Grain Company of Minneapolis is the

leading feed manufacturer

Credit. There are a number of federal and provincial programmes which provide credit to farmers, but the federally-chartered banks have continued to be the main source. In the last decade the assets of the banks have tripled, going from 17 billion in 1960 to over \$50 billion in 1971. During that same period the average interest on farm loans has increased from 4 1/2% to around 9%. Bank profits have increased at a fantastic level of between 20% to 30% per year. For farmers, it is the same old story.

This year, with high prices for farm foods, farmers may be breathing a little easier. But the farm supply industries have quickly raised the prices on their products and are reporting record profits. Even if food prices remain high, the cost-price squeeze on farmers will continue.

The farmer operates in a very competitive situation with no guarantee farm prices will meet farm production costs. But when he has to buy farm supplies, he faces huge multinational corporations, the great majority of which are foreign owned and controlled. For some strange reason these companies have been successful in setting their own prices and profits on a national and international basis. Perhaps the federal political parties which receive 80% of their funds from corporations could attempt to explain their inaction for over 20 years.

DOSSIER: Safeway Ltd.

Since We're Neighbours Let's Be Friends

The fight for control of food distribution in Canada being waged by a handful of large corporations has resulted in a near monopoly as independent grocers have been relentlessly driven into bankruptcy. Corporate chains increased their share of the grocer dollar from 32.2% in 1951 to 54.1% in 1971. The big loser in this battle is the independent grocer as their share of the dollar dropped from 62.8% to 20.0% in 1971.

When we look around for an appropriate example of a large powerful irresponsible agribusiness corporation, we find many. The example we have chosen may not be the most powerful but it unquestionably is one of the privileged few that can flout the law at will.

Safeway Ltd. of America controls food retailing and wholesaling for half of the North American continent through its many subsidiaries. The Canadian operation, copying its American parent, controls the grocery trade from Thunderbay to Vancouver. Combined with the parent which controls the grocery business in all states west of the Mississippi River, Safeway can control the price, quantity and quality of food for more than half the continent we live on.

As money in the corporate system buys effective power, Safeway is getting more powerful with each passing day. Canada Safeway is experiencing substantial gains in income such as the 42% leap in profits during 1972. The five year (1968-1972) increase in profits totalled approximately 75% or from \$12,000,000 to \$21,000,000 per year. Early in November, Canada Safeway Board of Directors chairman W.F. Griffiths announced net income for the first

Consolidated, Canada Safeway operates bakeries, fluid milk plants, ice cream plants, a fruit and vegetable plant, a coffee roasting plant, a jam and jelly factory, and facilities for processing frozen foods, eggs, beverages, tea and cheese. When the warehouse is running low, a Safeway owned semi-trailer truck is sent to pick up the needed supplies from the Safeway owned plant. The same truck may also be used to supply the supermarket with the goods ordered.

Every piece of furniture, machinery and appliance used in every warehouse, supermarket, and plant is owned or leased through another subsidiary, Wingate Equipment Lessors Ltd.

Originally incorporated as Safeway Stores Ltd., in 1929, Canada Safeway spent the first sixteen years of operation acquiring nine retail businesses, four wholesale outlets, and two food processing companies. Included in the tally are Empress Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Fraser Valley Growers Ltd., Blue Bird Self-Service Stores, Provincial Produce Co., and Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd. Today it operates 263 retail outlets and ten warehouses mainly in the west. With the opening of a warehouse and office complex in Toronto, Canada Safeway has just begun a determined bid to grab a share of the rich Central Canada market.

A QUESTION OF POWER

"...grocery retailing today is seriously deficient on at least four counts: 1) profits are excessive; 2) excessive capacity has added to costs; 3) advertising has favoured a concentrated structure, created monopoly

While Safeway is forbidden from undercutting opposition in any particular area, it is not prevented from varying its store prices. Studies conducted find supermarket prices are generally higher in poor districts than in richer areas.

The practice of banning competitors from a shopping complex through a restrictive lease is halted for six years. Safeway can still sign such leases but they do not become effective until 1979.

A third point of the settlement forbids Safeway from buying any Calgary retail food operation for five years. Unfortunately this completely misses the base of Safeway's power - vertical integration. None of its subsidiaries are affected so it can continue to buy up locally-owned food processors and warehouses.

The construction of new supermarkets is restricted to only one in the next three and one-half years. As Safeway has actually a net loss of one store since 1971, the board of directors shouldn't lose much sleep. The total number may actually decline further as it is now common policy amongst the supermarket chains to close down old small stores in favour of vastly expanding present stores. The settlement allows Safeway to use the space of abandoned stores for the expansion of existing facilities. Considering Safeway had up until 1972 more stores than all its competitors combined, it should be able to find at least one that can be profitably renovated.

Safeway is well-acquainted with the courts in Canada and the United States. During the last thirty-five years the U.S. parent has been taken to court and/or before the American Federal Trade Commission for

- conspiracy to restrain trade
- conspiracy to suppress competition
- false advertising
- price fixing

Despite its hard time with the law, Safeway has expanded rapidly to such an extent it has the largest profits (\$90,000,000) of any supermarket operation in the U.S.

Control of Safeway is associated with the Merrill family of Merrill Lynch investment house as Charles Merrill was co-founder and largest stockholder until his death in 1955. Merrill's only daughter married Robert A. Magowan who left the Merrill Lynch Magowan, sits on the Safeway Board of Directors while retaining the position of Sales Manager at Merrill Lynch.

ASSURED SUPPLY SOURCES

The famous California Grape Boycott started by farmworkers in 1965 was always a sore point with Safeway. While other companies such as A & P or Steinbergs agreed not to carry the scab grapes, Safeway went out of its way to help the growers. In November, 1970, Safeway publicly announced it would not co-operate with the farmworkers' boycott of head lettuce.

Safeway's hesitation is understandable if one looks at its friends. In addition to the Magowan clan, J. G. Boswell sits on the Board. Boswell is president of J. G. Boswell Co., which operates over 108,000 acres of land in California, Arizona and Australia. With annual sales of \$50 million, Boswell received the U.S.'s largest subsidy \$21,400,000 from 1967 to 1971 for not growing cotton. Boswell's Australian operation receives that nation's largest subsidy to grow cotton.

The family farm has received the kiss of death in the U.S. as large scale corporate farming is firmly in control of food production. The number of farms since 1950 has dropped from 5.5 million to 2.8 million while the average farm size has doubled. Outfits like the Kern County Land Company (Tenneco), Standard Oil or Southern Pacific represent the large landholders in America's richest agricultural state, California.

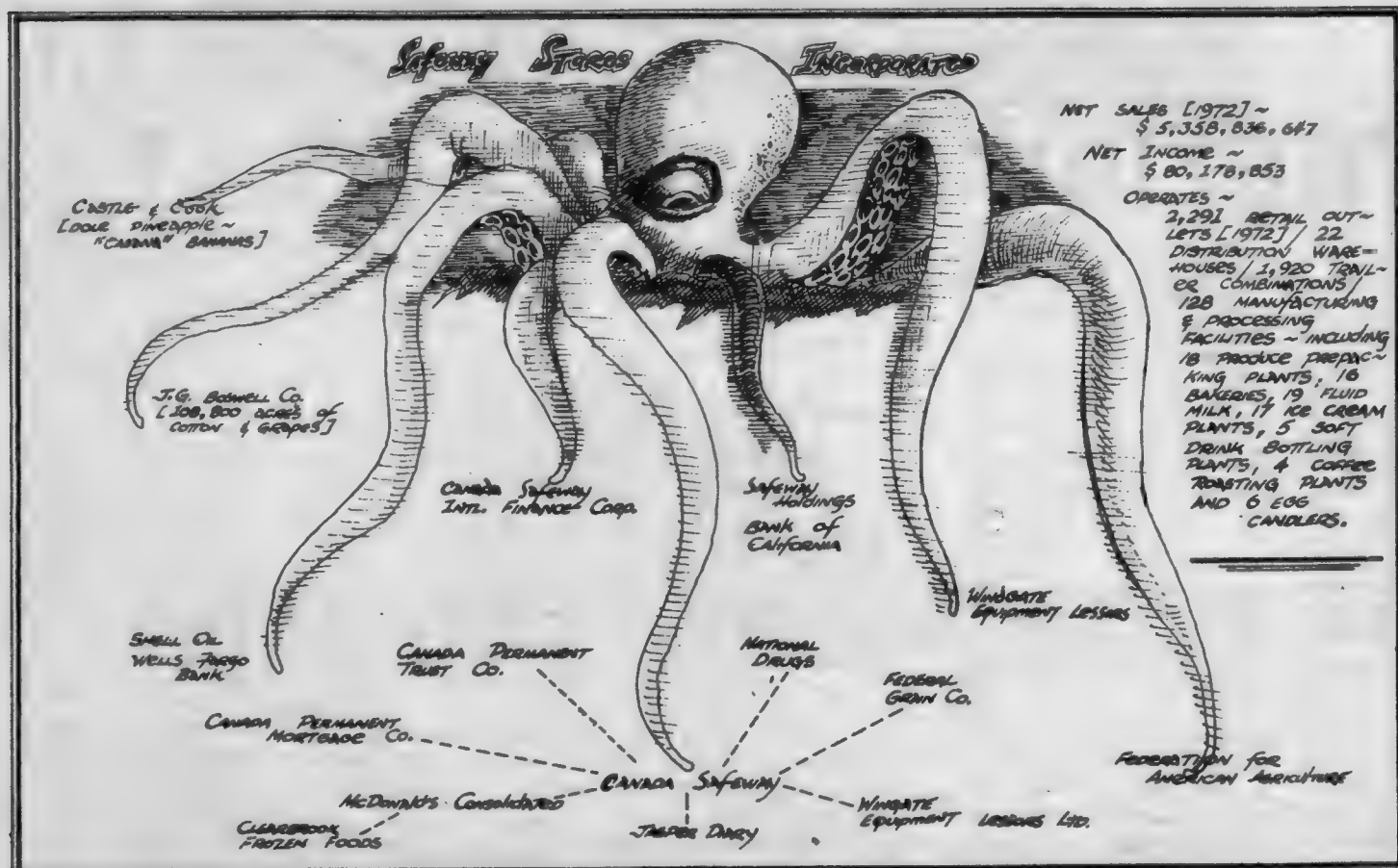
The situation has reached the stage where 1 percent of California farms own 40 per cent of the land. Just as the C.P.R. received massive land grants, Southern Pacific today is the largest landlord holding 2.4 million acres. Standard Oil and Tenneco each own over 300,000 acres of California land.

Americans are now in the position of sitting down to Christmas dinner with a turkey from Greyhound Corporation, an ITT ham, vegetables from Tenneco, lettuce from Dow Chemical and the potatoes from Boeing. Through creative use of tax laws, conglomerates can use their diverse holdings to write off profits in one subsidiary against the losses from another.

This method works so well that Tenneco Corporation in 1969, with a gross income of \$464 million not only paid no taxes, but received a tax credit of \$13 million.

Tenneco's power is in the oil and gas business from which it derives 42 per cent of its earnings. Besides being the world's largest transporter of natural gas, Tenneco owned shipyards are busy building two nuclear-powered aircraft carriers to add to America's military might. It is conceivable these aircraft carriers will be used some day in the future to "protect" the oil Tenneco is searching for off the coast of Southeast Asia.

Tenneco is one of America's fastest growing corporations and is moving into food in a big way. In addition to owning the Kern County Land Company, Tenneco's holdings include J. I. Case, a



Companies Safeway owns or shares common directors.

36 weeks of 1973 are eight per cent ahead of the record-breaking pace set last year.

Canada Safeway's ability to reap enormous profits is clearly related to the control it has over the grocery trade in Western Canada. An examination of the Safeway corporate structure provides a model on which all successful multinational conglomerates operate. Safeway operates in a "vertically integrated" fashion. Simply put, vertical integration is a method of operation through which a corporation supplies all its needs through the subsidiary companies it owns or controls.

When a Safeway supermarket manager wants to order more stock, he orders from Macdonalds Consolidated, a wholly-owned Safeway subsidiary. In addition to the "house brands" such as Lucerne, Bel Air or Empress, Macdonalds stocks name brand products from such companies as General Foods, Ralston Purina, or McCains. Naturally the Safeway brands are preferred as the company makes more money through their sale and thus up to one-third of the products come from Safeway subsidiaries.

The house brands manufactured by Safeway owned companies extend into most areas of the food industry. Through Macdonalds

power and increased costs; 4) the promotion of the luxury store has inflated gross margins."

—Peter Dooley for the Batten Royal Commission on Consumer Problems and Inflation 1968.

The most intensive public examination of Canada Safeway by a government agency to date was carried out by the Batten Royal Commission. In addition to the above practices, Dooley "discovered" a pattern of "price-leadership" occurs when one dominant company in a region sets the prices which all other companies follow. On the prairies Safeway is the price-leader.

When a Royal Commission reports price-fixing in such a vital sector of the economy as food, one would expect the forces of "justice" would step in and put a stop to all this nonsense. Five years later Canadian Press firmly reported the Supreme Court of Canada had stood up to the corporate giant and soundly slapped its wrist. Upon examination of the agreement, the slaps turn out to be more in the line of a manicure.

Friends

farm machinery manufacturer; Packaging Corporation of America, a food container manufacturer; Tenneco Chemicals, a pesticide producer; and Heggblade-Margoleas, America's largest processor-marketer of fresh fruit and vegetables.

The immediate goal of Tenneco's agricultural division is to introduce its own Sun Giant brand produce onto the market. Through the use of its tax position, Tenneco can undercut prices on all competitors.

"They (Tenneco) have the marketing power to make or break the market. They can sell below cost, as a loss leader, to get other business, and sustain losses that no farmer can afford," says Fresno Attorney Donald Thuesen. In 1971 Thuesen represented a large grape grower who claims Tenneco forced him into bankruptcy by selling grapes below the market price.

While other farmers agree with Thuesen's statement, Tenneco naturally denies all.

One of the greatest boons to corporate farming in the U.S. is the system of federal crop subsidy programs. These subsidies cost American taxpayers more than all federal, state and local welfare programs combined. In 1970 Tenneco received subsidies of over \$1 million.

Recently 500 large growers in California's Imperial Valley received \$12 million in farm subsidies or \$24,000 each. Meanwhile, 10,000 poor, landless residents of the Valley received less than \$8 million in welfare payments or \$800 each. George Thayer, a California almond grower, maintains, "I believe we have created the worst welfare system of all times - the welfare system for the corporate farm."

Corporate Report

Borden Inc. (Moody's Industrial Manual, 1973)

Net Sales: (1971): \$2,069,667,107
Net Sales: (1972): \$2,192,918,826
Net Income: (1971): \$60,532,717
Net Income: (1972): \$60,992,354

Borden is engaged in purchase manufacture, processing and distribution of a broad range of food, dairy and chemical products. There is a total of 94 subsidiaries.

Borden's manufacturing facilities in the U.S. include 60 plants for Dairy and Services Division operations; 50 plants for Foods Division operations and 60 plants for Chemical Division operations. In addition Borden has 14 manufacturing plants in Canada and approximately 66 manufacturing plants in other countries. These figures do not include Borden's various warehouses, sales branches and similar facilities.

Principle subsidiaries are John Robert Powers Cosmetic Inc., Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co. Inc. of Ind., Organic Herbal Products, Borden Co. Ltd. (Canada), Borden Chemical Co. Ltd. (Canada), Columbia Mill Bakery Inc., Bercut Richards Packing Co., and Highland Dairy Farms Inc.

McCain Foods Limited (Source: Financial Post 1973)

Operates frozen food packing and dehydration plants at Florenceville, N.B. Affiliates manufacture farm equipment and fertilizer.

Subsidiary engaged in highway transportation. Production facilities are located in Grand Falls and Florenceville, N.B.; Daylesford, Victoria, Australia; Scarborough, England; Leuredorp and Werkendam, Netherlands. All stock is held by the McCain family.

Subsidiaries - Careton Cold Storage Co. Ltd.; Day and Ross Ltd.; McCain Australia Pty. Ltd.; McCain International Ltd.; Valley Farms Ltd.; McCain Europe B.V.

Affiliates - Thomas Equipment Ltd. - manufactures farm equipment. McCain fertilizers Ltd. - operated fertilizer blending plants at Florenceville and Grand Falls, N.B., McCain Produce Co. Ltd. - Florenceville.

Trustee - Minister of Finance of the Province of New Brunswick.

Sales and Net Income NOT reported.

Maclean's (Nov. 73) reports McCain's sales are now over \$100 million per year. McCains have received federal DREE grants a d low-cost provincial loans.

The Quaker Oats Company (Moody's Industrial Manual 1973)

This company and its subsidiaries manufacture and sell hot and ready to eat cereals, ready mixes, frozen foods, corn products, syrup, pet foods, toys and chemicals. Well known brand names used by it are Quaker Oats, Cap'n Crunch, Quisp, Quake, Aunt Jemima, Burry cookies, wafers, and crackers, Celeste Italian frozen foods; Wolf Brand chili and tamales; Flako baking mixes; Ken-L Ration dog foods; Puss'n Boots cat foods; and Fisher Price toys.

Quaker's chemicals division produces the chemical furfural and its derivatives on a worldwide basis. These specialty chemicals are used as additives in a wide range of applications, including petroleum products, foundry castings, plastic formulations, rubber and plywood. Through Needlecraft Corp. of America, is engaged in the sale of needlecraft kits and material.

Net Sales: (1972): \$771,159,000; (1971): \$678,732,000;
Net Income: (1972): \$34,244,000; (1971): \$24,179,000.

Principle subsidiaries are Alsask Processors Ltd. (Canada); Quaker oats Co. of Canada Ltd.; Peterborough Hydraulic Power Co., Ltd. (Ont.); Fisher-Price Toys, Inc.; Productors Quaker, C.A. (Venezuela); Quaker Oats-Graanproducten, N.V. (Rotterdam, The Netherlands); Quaker Oats Co., Aktieholag (Sweden); La Inversora, S.R.L. (Argentina).

Swift and Company (U.S.) (Moody's Industrial Manual 1973)

Swift and Company merged April 30, 1973 with Esmark Operates through four sub-holding companies: Swift and Co., Estech Inc., G.S.I. Inc., and Vickers Energy Corp.

Net Sales (1971): \$2,996,210,000
Net Sales (Oct. 1972): \$3,240,931,000
Net Income: (1971): \$26,110,000
Net Income: (1972): \$37,003,000

Esmark Inc. is involved in packing plants, dairy and poultry processing plants, ice cream processing plants, agricultural chemical units, tanneries, oil refining, and oil and gas properties.

Swift and Company - Has 25 subsidiaries examples of which are Sodor Inc., Deryl Foods Inc., Nutriproducts Ltd. and Longueil Meat Exporting Co. Ltd.

G.S.I. Inc. - Has 21 subsidiaries engaged in insurance. Examples of these are Scarborough Financial Inc., Globe Life Insurance Co., Aztec Equities Corp., and Insurance Agency of America Inc.

Estech Inc. - Has been set up to handle 8 chemical companies and oilrefining companies including: Motor Oils Refining Co., Swift Chemical Co., Guion Garm Supply Inc. (70% interest), and Shelley-Macon Fertilizer Co. to name a few.

Vickers Energy Corp. - Has fifteen subsidiaries involved in the areas of oil refining and distributing. Vickers Omaha Oil Co., Herman Oil Co., and Trans Ocean Oil Co. (51% interest) are three of its subsidiaries.

United Brands Co. (Moody's Industrial Manual, 1973)

This company is engaged in the food products business.

Through *United Fruit Co.* Division primarily in production, transportation and sale of bananas, sugar, cocoa and other tropical products. Also markets lettuce, wrapped and sealed in the field. In connection with the business, company operates a large fleet of steamships.

Principle subsidiaries are:

TRT Telecommunications Corp. - Operates a wireless communication business in Central America.

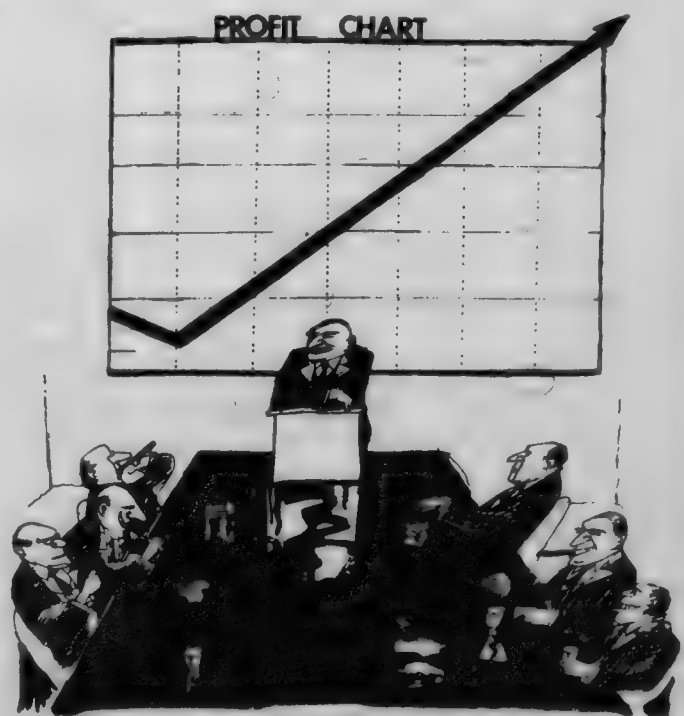
Chiquita Brands Inc. - Operates as a selling agent with 29 branches in the U.S. and 4 in Canada.

J. Hungerford Smith Co. - Manufactures food and beverage flavourings, syrups and toppings.

A & W International Inc. - Franchises a chain of over 2,200 fast food drive-in restaurants.

John Morrell & Co. - Operates meat packing plants for slaughtering and processing of hogs, cattle, and lambs and distribution of meat products in fresh, frozen and processed forms. Also makes pet and animal feeds and conducts a small business producing vacuum packaging equipment.

Net Sales: (1971): \$1,448,868,000
Net Sales: (1972): \$1,668,322,000
Net Income: (1971): \$ 24,012,000
Net Income: (1972): \$ 17,708,000
Retained Earnings: (1971): \$ 61,074,000
Retained Earnings: (1972): \$ 76, 640,000



"And though in 1973, your company had again to contend with spiralling labour costs, meddling government regulations, and ecological do-gooders, management was able once more, through a combination of deceptive billing and false advertising, and the proper use of plant shut-downs, to show a profit which, in all modesty, can only be called excessive."

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FARMWORKERS FIGHT FOR JUSTICE

Most of us, at one point or another, have read about the heart-rending conditions of migrant farm workers: their unbelievably low wages, miserable housing, poor health, and the anachronism of child labour.

Many of us also know the name of Cesar Chavez. During the late '60's he was one of the most publicized grassroots leaders. The strike by grape pickers against California's major grape growers, Chavez's fast in support of the strike, the international boycott of grapes all brought unprecedented and needed attention to the farm workers' plight.

With the help of consumers throughout Canada and the United States, the grape workers won their strike in 1970, and the first union contracts in farm labour history were signed.

Why the uproar over a few thousand grape workers far away in California? Because this struggle is a landmark battle against the feudal system which reigns in agriculture in North America. In California this system has been carried to its extreme.

The farm worker and the small farmer find themselves under attack by the same agricultural conglomerates which turn small farmers into little more than sharecroppers and treat farm workers as chattel.

Now in 1973, the grape workers' contracts expired, and the grape growers refused to renew them. The small gains so painfully won are in danger of being destroyed, as well as the hopes of farm workers throughout North America.

Most farm workers are members of an easily exploited minority group: Mexican-American, Filipino, black, Puerto Rican, Native American, and most recently, Arabic.

Farm workers are migrant to some extent, travelling around in order to find their work. In the United States there are approximately 3 million farm workers, none of whom own any of the land they work. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, 1/4 of all farm workers are children under 16, not working

for pocket money, but to support their family.

Farm workers are discriminated against by most laws: they are specifically excluded from the protection of all labour laws; they do not get unemployment insurance; minimum wage is lower; enforcement of health and safety laws is minimal. Where other workers were able to organize into unions in order to fight for improved working conditions, farm workers have been kept in virtual bondage to their employers—the landowners. Even today, at a time when 150 out of 1,000 farm workers are poisoned by pesticides, fruit and vegetable growers were able to get a U.S. Court to bar enforcement of a law limiting the use of extremely toxic pesticides dangerous to workers and consumers. Last July the California Industrial Safety Board refused to outlaw the short-handled hoe, which forces farm workers to work bent over double all day, even though it has been proven to result in permanent back injuries to workers.

MEXICAN WORKERS—BUILDERS OF CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURE

After Anglo business interests grabbed over half of Mexico's land in the Mexican-American War of 1848, Mexican workers stayed on to work in the copper mines and the fields and to build the railroads of the Southwest.

Attracted by Mexico's low wages, agribusiness firms like Anderson Clayton and Co. (cotton) and Del Monte, stepped up their operations in Mexico after World War I. They drove campesinos from the land to make way for huge mechanized farms.

With unemployment hitting 25% THOUSANDS of Mexican campesinos and rural workers were forced to come North in search of work.

California growers have taken advantage of this situation to force farmworkers to accept low wages, long hours, and constant pressure to work faster or else be replaced by someone else from down South.

In 1942, the federal government legalized the recruiting of Mexican workers for the growers under the Bracero program. Usually braceros were recruited for the harvest and returned to Mexico at the end of the season. As workers, braceros had absolutely no rights. They could not organize or strike.

At any time they could be deported to Mexico at the command of the grower or labor contractor - just as over 100,000 Mexican farmworkers were deported during the Depression. But with the ending of the Bracero program in 1964, the way was pushed open for farmworkers to organize.

In 1962, Cesar and Helen Chavez and their 8 children moved to the town of Delano, deep in the rich San Joaquin Valley of California. With \$2,000 in life savings they began the work of forming a farm workers' union. The fledgling movement was called the National Farm Workers Association, (NFWA). The strategy: no outside financial support in the beginning; organization of farm workers around their daily problems; no mass meetings but small house-sessions; no talk of strikes. By 1964, the NFWA had 1,000 dues-paying members in 50 local groups around Delano, California. In September, 1965, Filipino members of the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO, struck grape growers in Delano. The largely Mexican-American members of the NFWA then voted to join strike. The Delano Grape Strike was on.

In 1966 the two groups merged and formed the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO, with Cesar Chavez as its Director. At that time it was decided that all full-time staff members of the union, including Chavez, were not to get paid a salary but only receive a subsistence of room and board and \$5 a week from the union. The strike continued but the growers refused to recognize the right of farm workers to have a union and they brought in other hungry unemployed people to break the strike. Given these circumstances, UFWA decided to implement a boycott to hit the growers in the only place they understand - their profits.

Early in 1967, 50 farm workers and the Rev. Jim Drake went to New York City to begin a boycott of California grapes. Each were given \$5 and a bag full of bologna sandwiches for the journey in an old bus across the U.S. The growers laughed, but that was the beginning of the famous International Table Grape Boycott. Stores in Montreal and Toronto, carrying scab grapes were picketed by Canadian supporters. Housewives in Chicago took grapes off their shopping list. GI's in Vietnam dumped grapes that were served to them. Longshoremen in England supported the boycott. By 1970, the growers had lost so much money because of the boycott that they finally gave in and signed contracts with UFWOC. While this victory directly improved conditions for 30,000 grape pickers, hundreds of thousands of other farm workers also benefited from the Union's victory.

LETTUCE STRIKE AND BOYCOTT

But grape workers were not the only ones organizing. Vegetable workers in the Salinas and Imperial Valleys, tree-fruit pickers in Oxnard and Porterville, migrants in Texas and Florida and other areas were also on the move. As the grape pickers were winning their struggle, the lettuce growers, knowing they were

next, then called in the Teamsters Union and signed "sweetheart" contracts with them covering all their field workers. A sweetheart contract is one that is good for the company - it has no benefits for the workers and isn't enforced - it is good for the union - the union collects dues and pension money - but it is bad for the workers themselves - they get sold out down the irrigation pipe. The farm workers first learned of the deal over the radio. The growers and Teamsters refused to allow democratic elections to be held so the farm workers could not select a union of their choice.

In the weeks after over 7,000 farm workers in Salinas ("Salad Bowl of the World") went out on strike. The L.A. Times called it "the most successful strike in farm labour history." But the strike was broken by the local grower-controlled courts which ruled that the strike was illegal as the Teamster contracts covering the workers were already in existence. The workers responded by immediately commencing a lettuce boycott.

Two and one-half years later the California Supreme Court, in a landmark 6-1 judgement decided the growers and Teamsters had joined forces without the consent of the workers themselves to try to stop an organizing campaign of the United Farm Workers. The court said: "an employer's grant of exclusive bargaining status to a non-representative union must be considered the ultimate form of favoritism, completely substituting the employer's choice of union for his employee's.

—by United Farmworkers

desires." But, because farm workers are excluded from the protection of American labour laws, the contracts remain legal (although immoral).

1973 — YEAR OF TRAGEDY

In early December, 1972, at the urging of the Nixon Administration, Frank Fitzsimmons, president of the Teamsters, spoke at the convention of the American Farm Bureau, an extreme right-wing agribusiness organization, saying there should be a friendly alliance between the growers and labour. In the following spring, as the table grape contracts were expiring, the Teamsters and growers secretly met in Palm Springs, California and signed sweetheart contracts covering virtually all the grape pickers who were UFW members. These contracts erased most of the gains made by farmworkers over the last 8 years. Again, no elections were allowed. Farm workers were told they either had to join the Teamsters or lose their jobs.

During the summer, over 10,000 workers answered by going out on strike. 4,000 farm workers were arrested for breaking an extremely restrictive injunction. Hundreds of strikers were beaten and harassed by hired thugs and deputy sheriffs. Women strikers were told that if they were to go back to the picket line, their children would be taken from them and put into foster homes. The violence against the strikers escalated until finally two strikers were murdered: Nagi Daifullah, an Arab from Yemen, was hit by a deputy on the back of the head so hard that he died, and Juan de la Cruz, 60 years old, was hit by a bullet when a scab fired into a group of picketers standing at the side of the road. Because the United Farm Workers believes in non-violence, picketing was called off and 1,000 farm workers were sent across the U.S. and Canada to reinforce the renewed boycott of California grapes.

FACTS ON FARM WORKERS

NUMBER OF FARM WORKERS (1971)

2.6 million persons 14 years of age or older earned farm wages
Children under 14 years of age bring the total farm labor force to over 3,000,000

WAGES (1971)

3/4 of all farm workers earned less than federal poverty-level wages
An average migrant family (6.4 members) had 2.3 persons working and earned \$2,012 per year. Less than 9% received public assistance.

A farm worker's average wage was 48% of the industrial average wage.

EDUCATION

Average schooling is 8.6 years
25% of farm workers had 4 years or less of schooling

HOUSING

Farm worker families lived in an average of 1.9 rooms
18% of farm workers' houses had no electricity
90% of farm workers' houses had no sinks

LABOUR COSTS (1971)

Commodity Retail Price Field Labour Cost

lettuce 39 cents head 1 cent head
lemons 24 cents pound 0.8 cents pound
oranges 60 cents dozen 1.2 cents dozen
tomatoes 49 cents pound 0.5 cents pound

HEALTH

Average life expectancy of 49 (The average life expectancy of all Americans is 70)

The infant mortality rate for farm workers is 125% higher than the national average.

Influenza and pneumonia rate is 200% HIGHER THAN THE NATIONAL AVERAGE

Accident rate is 300% higher than the average
Pesticides poisoned over 75,000 workers

Health care expenses for migrant workers averaged less than \$10.00 per person. The U.S. average was over \$250 per person.

Wages: 1973 contracts have wages starting at \$2.40/hour with higher wages for more skilled jobs. Workers are paid 25 cents per hour for over-time—important when workers often work 60-70 hours per week.

Hiring Hall: A non-profit service to workers which eliminates the labour contractor—the middleman who takes a cut of the workers' wages for providing "bodies" for the growers.

SENIORITY & JOB SECURITY: Older workers are protected from lay-offs and all workers are protected from arbitrary firings.

HEALTH INSURANCE: Growers pay into plan covering worker and family.

WORKING CONDITIONS: Toilets and drinking water in the fields, rest breaks.

PROTECTIONS FROM PESTICIDES

GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE: Workers elect ranch committees (stewards) who are trained to enforce the contracts.

BAW OF CHILD LABOUR

*Additional UFW Programs:

CREDIT UNION

FARM WORKER CLINICS: Run for and by farmworkers.

NATIONAL FARM WORKERS SERVICE CTR: Helps workers with problems of immigration, welfare, police, consumer fraud, income tax, etc.

ABGAYAN VILLAGE: Retirement village for aged Filipino workers.

LA PAZ: Education and retreat centre.

HUELGA SCHOOLS: After-hours classes for farm worker children.

****Note:** This is just a beginning. Hundreds of thousands of farm workers can only dream of these protections. With help from people of good will, UFW will be able to build a national union which can help farm workers to gain these rights.

CHILD LABOUR IS WIDESPREAD

The practice of child labour is rampant throughout North America. Even more disturbing is the attempted cover-up of such practices by governments. The most prevalent sector of the economy employing children is large scale agriculture.

The following article is taken from a commercial newspaper in the heart of California's corporate farming district.

Each year untold thousands of children are employed illegally to harvest a dozen or more crops in California's fields.



"It's good to see young people working within the system."

Migrant farm workers toil under extreme conditions and for barely subsistence wages. Canadians know of the tales coming from southern Ontario and Alberta's sugar beet fields. It is common knowledge the Welfare Department of the former Saskatchewan Liberal government cut off welfare cheques to native people in April so as to force them into the waiting buses for the long journey to Lethbridge.

vineyards and orchards.

The children range in age from toddlers to high school drop-outs. Most work and travel with their parents as the families move through the crops, from early spring to late fall.

Their education is sporadic, and largely dependent upon the family finances. When there is no work, there too often is no food in the cupboard.

Malnutrition—not starvation—has been identified by doctors

as the seasonal farm workers' no. 1 medical problem. It prepares the way for infections, for respiratory problems; it interferes with the child's growth and education.

Léo Lopez, chief of California's migrant education programs, estimates 40,000 school-aged youngsters are invisible to all government record-keeping agencies. He presumes the children are working, or baby sitting so their parents can work, or they don't have shoes or clothes for school, or they have simply "dropped out."

State labor law enforcement investigator Seward Young of Fresno estimated that before school began, 30 per cent of the raisin grape harvest work force was younger than 12, the minimum age limit. (That would total 10,500 youngsters).

From the apple harvest in SONOMA County south through the prunes, the chili peppers and raisin grapes, this reporter saw 125 children working illegally in four days. Some were carrying 30 to 50 pound loads, most were picking into buckets and baskets on the ground, or were spreading raisin drying trays.

Where child labor is involved, the families work on a piece-rate system, usually; most families illegally use only one Social Security card and often switch from one card to another to avoid the mandatory deductions after \$150 has been earned.

By pooling a family effort into one payroll account, the farm records show a high rate of pay for a single worker. However, depending upon the crop, the piece rate works out

from a low of 30 cents an hour per worker to a high of \$3.

GROWERS, OFFICIALS, PARENTS, IGNORE PROTECTIVE LAWS

The illegal use of child labor in agriculture is a part of a complex, historical work pattern which ignores minimum wage laws and federal extension of Social Security benefits to farm workers.

Labor-law enforcement investigator Seward Young cited two Fresno-area labor contractors for hiring an estimated 120 children under 12 to pick peppers. One contractor pleaded guilty and was fined \$50 on each two counts. The other contractor, Raul Torres, pleaded innocent.

Young, who must police nine San Joaquin Valley counties, found the children still working two days after issuing the citation. It was August, just before the raisin harvest started. Torres argued, "You cannot keep the kids out."

Judge Paul E. Howard of the Firebaugh Justice Court fined an employer \$33 for allowing an 8-year-old to drive a tractor pulling a tomato harvester.

Judge Floyd W. House of the Riverdale Justice Court fined a labor contractor \$65 for employing 37 children under 12 in a garlic field. He said, "At first it sounds like a horrible crime, but the contractor had a very legitimate excuse. Most of these people bring their children with them."

State labor law enforcement investigator Seward Young was the arresting officer in the above cases. He also issued a citation against a crop-dusting firm after a 16-year-old flagger was hit

and killed by an airplane at 3:45 a.m.

The note, the small fines and the dismissal of another case all anger Young. "It makes me feel frustrated. I feel that it is almost better not to go to court. When you get a \$30 fine (for the young boy killed in an ice crusher) or the \$65 fine for 37 little kids working, it's like a license fee for the employer."

THE PROBLEM IS MONEY

One Fresno family was interviewed as the contractor shut down the grader and paid off the chili pepper pickers. A teen-age boy walked up and handed his father the day's receipts. "Here's the bread, pop."

"But there is only \$12 here," the father said, looking surprised, then angry. They had been working since 6:30 a.m. and it was now past noon.

"Twelve lousy dollars for us. We are six workers, the youngest here is 11 and he's strong. If we didn't need the money so bad we'd quit."

That is the problem, the immediate, overriding need for money. By any standard, the pay is low, the work sporadic. Annual family incomes—the only measure that reflects the problem—range from \$2500 to 5000. Some make more, most make less.

Most parents recognize the need for "education" but when there is no food in the house, school must wait. When there are not enough shoes, someone stays home. So the children work, and are invisible to official view.

—Abridged from an article by Ron Taylor of the Fresno Bee.

Coffee for You—Blood for Angola

About the size of Quebec, Angola is one of two large areas in southern Africa still held under the colonial rule of Portugal's military-fascist government. Until well into the nineteenth century, Angola provided enormous profits for its Portuguese masters in the form of a single commodity—slaves—of whom some four million are estimated to have been exported from 1580 until about 1869. Today, slavery has been replaced by forced labour at extremely low rates of pay. It is difficult, in the latter part of the twentieth century, to believe that men, women and children could be subjected to such ruthless exploitation.

Plantations are owned and operated by Europeans, mainly Portuguese. There are over 2,000 such coffee plantations covering nearly 10,000,000 acres. The largest, comprising 55,000 acres, employs 10,000 workers and is directly controlled by the Portuguese Government. Portuguese administrators maintain the needed supply of workers for the plantations by forcible recruitment of Africans from villages in the region. Should the supply of able-bodied persons dry up, forced migrants are brought in from other parts of the country. Living conditions for such workers are so bad it is difficult to see how they or their families could possibly survive. A 1970 report by the United Nations Human Rights Commission indicated that the yearly wage of a white man working in Angolan agriculture was \$1685

while an African would earn \$48 for an entire year's work.

Every attempt on the part of Africans to bring improvements by legal and peaceful means has been met by brutal repression at the hands of the Portuguese authorities. In addition, repeated United Nations resolutions, beginning as early as 1951, demanding that Portugal take steps toward independence for these colonies, have been ignored. Nor has there been any genuine improvement in the living and working conditions of Africans in these territories as the result of UN pressure. There have been numerous incidents in which unarmed Africans, requesting reforms, have been shot down in cold blood by the Portuguese police and/or military forces. It is thus not surprising that since the late 1950's, armed liberation movements have developed in each of the Portuguese African colonies. The People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola, MPLA, as formed in 1956 and armed struggle was begun in 1961. Thus far, a substantial area of eastern Angola as well as smaller regions in other parts of the country have been liberated. Armed conflict is presently continuing in several localities.

As the liberated areas grow in size, the Portuguese Government increases its efforts to contain and, if possible, eliminate the resistance movements. It was estimated that in 1971 Portugal was maintaining 70,000 troops in Angola

and was spending 48 percent of the Portuguese national budget on defence. It is quite clear, since Portugal is one of the poorest countries in Europe, that such military efforts cannot be maintained without outside support and assistance. Moreover, moral and financial support for the African resistance from the World Council of Churches, some Scandinavian countries and other sources continues to grow. The situation of Portugal would thus appear to be increasingly desperate. However, support for the Portuguese has been a significant factor for a number of reasons.

First of all, virtually all Portuguese financial-industrial enterprises and production, excepting agriculture, are carried on by foreign interests—British, Belgian, French, German, American. Moreover, with the exception again of agriculture, mining, transport and industrial activity in the Portuguese controlled African colonies is dominated by European and American based corporations. To protect their investments and high profit rates, these corporate interests provide substantial backing, including financial support, for the Portuguese regime. In a sense, Portugal is itself a colonial enclave of western European and American interests. Thus the African liberation movements face not only such power as Portugal is able to exert but also that of western corporate investors. These corporations have a strong financial interest in main-

taining the status quo and in resisting the establishment of independent African governments.

A second form of assistance to Portugal comes from those countries which import Angolan products such as oil or coffee. For example, at least eleven percent of Canada's green coffee imports come from Angola. This means that Canada buys at least \$10 million worth of Angolan coffee yearly. The Portuguese Government levies a special tax from 4 to 30 percent on the profits of Angolan coffee exporters to finance the colonial war. Thus Canadians who purchase coffees sold by Nestles or General Foods assist directly in the Portuguese attempt to crush MPLA, the African freedom movement in Angola. This is why committees have been formed in various cities across Canada to organize a boycott of those companies which use Angolan coffees. Of course, these committees also wish to bring information to Canadians about living conditions of coffee workers in Angola so that more and more people will realize how essential it is to support the boycott. A similar boycott campaign in Holland resulted in a decision by Dutch food companies, including the giant Dowe Egberts concern, to abandon any further use of Angolan coffee.

There is still an additional means, though illegal and unethical, used by Portugal to secure aid for its colonial wars in Africa. Portugal is a member of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Since

Portugal does not have a highly developed armaments industry, NATO partners provide Portugal with certain quantities of arms and military equipment. Though NATO, by its own constitution, is limited to the North Atlantic area, while its own regulations forbid the use of NATO equipment for purposes other than the defence of the North Atlantic region, Portugal in fact uses equipment and material supplied by NATO to help destroy African resistance movements in the Portuguese colonies. The record suggests that the U.S. and Britain launched a feeble protest some 14 years ago with regard to this misuse of NATO equipment. However, the protest was ignored by Portugal and no steps were taken to follow it up within the NATO organization. To our knowledge the Canadian Government has expressed no concern about this matter, much less initiate a protest against it. We believe that Canadian taxpayers have every reason to be concerned were they to become aware that their tax money may well be contributing to obstructing the legitimate desire of African people for independence.

The Canadian firms that use Angolan coffee (General Foods, and Nestles) have shown no interest in ceasing to use Angolan coffee in their instant coffee brands. As a result, a boycott is being direct against their instant coffee. The brands to avoid are: General Foods—YUBAN; MAXIM, MAXWELL HOUSE, SANKA, BRIM. Nestles—NESCAFE, TASTER'S CHOICE

Farmers Organize Kraft Boycott

—by National Farmers' Union

The Kraft boycott began as part of a National Farmers Union (NFU) campaign to obtain collective bargaining rights for Ontario dairy farmers.

It is now a symbol of the control huge corporations have over the price and quality of the food we eat, and an example of another American company buying out and controlling another Canadian industry.

The boycott of Kraftco products has been in effect for more than two years. We feel it is important to review its stated aim, achievements, and responses seen through boycott activity.

The National Farmers Union believes farmers must have the right to bargain collectively. Such a procedure would allow farmers to democratically control the terms and conditions under which they grow and sell their products.

In July of 1971 the NFU attempted to meet with the large corporate dairy processors in Ontario to discuss the matter of a negotiating process for milk prices. Kraftco president Greenwood wouldn't even take the phone call.

The Kraft boycott grew out of this belief. As part of our campaign to win these improvements for dairy farmers in Ontario, we approached the Carnation Company, Borden's and Kraftco, July 22, 1971. We told them that NFU officers would like to meet with them to discuss the matter of a negotiating process for milk prices. Carnation and Borden's both agreed to meet us at a mutually acceptable time. Kraft's president Greenwood wouldn't even take the phone call.

On July 28th and 29th NFU men and women picketed Kraft's Ingleside plant. The picketing action was called off after a price increase based on \$1.15 per cwt. for cheddar cheese milk was announced.

Immediately following the picketing action, a mass

meeting of 1,000 people from dairy farms in Eastern Ontario decided to pursue the principle of the NFU becoming collective bargaining agent for dairy producers.

Again, Kraftco refused to meet with the NFU to discuss matters of mutual concern.

All of these events led directly to the calling of the boycott of Kraftco products August 19, 1971. The stated aim of the boycott is that we would like Kraftco to meet with the NFU to discuss procedures which would give dairy farmers effective bargaining rights through the NFU.

As one of the largest food marketing corporations in the world, Kraftco dominates the North American cheese market. From their near monopoly position, the corporation controls the price paid to the producer and paid by the consumer. It thus represents almost every aspect of a multi-national corporation large enough to virtually control the food industry at both ends.

We feel the boycott has exerted an effective influence on the gigantic marketing strength and advertising resources at Kraftco's command.

In a unique way, it has shown people that there is no recognition of the farmer's right to bargain with those he supplies his product. The boycott has also shown consumers they too are at the mercy of food corporations as food prices rise.

The voluntary work done by people spreading the word about the boycott is sincerely appreciated. These people, representing a truly broad-based group of unionists, students, homemakers, co-operative and community groups, have been involved in informational picketing actions at retail stores and active work on rural-urban boycott committees.

It is recognition of this mutual exploitation that has resulted in people donating their time in spreading the word about the

boycott, being involved in informational picketing actions at retail stores, and actively working on urban/rural boycott committees. These people have represented a truly broad-based grouping of unionists, farmers, housewives, students, native peoples, co-operative and community group representatives, teachers, pensioners.

The boycott has become an alliance of many interests, urban and rural.

Many urban people know that it is NOT the farmer who is getting rich now that food prices are rising. That awareness can be attributed in a large part to the Kraft boycott. It has provided cities with a contact with the country - a look at what is really happening that they would not otherwise have had. It has helped them identify food corporations and retail outlets as the real culprits.

For example, look at the misdirected meat boycott of last spring. The urban boycott committees were crucial to the defusing of the meat boycott in urban Canada. Here is a statement from one of their leaflets circulated in Kingston and across Canada, "Instead of a misdirected consumer meat boycott, urban people might do well to stop a minute and consider who their friends are and who is actually reaping the profit. It becomes obvious when you consider that most farmers, like most urban workers, do not receive adequate compensation for their labour. Farmers in Canada are going under at the rate of 1200 per month. Corporations, especially the huge multi-national are flourishing. If rural and urban people can get together we can find a solution to a common problem."

Some other results of boycott activity are:

— To date, we have received boycott endorsement from more than 130 organizations or individuals representing trade unions, women, community, students, and religious groups, co-

operative organizations, and political groups.

— The boycott provoked the House of Commons agriculture committee to discuss corporate control in the dairy industry, 60 per cent of which they found is controlled by five large corporations.

— The Manitoba government responded to grassroots protest by halting negotiations with Kraftco for the joint development of a \$15 million vegetable oil processing plant. In British Columbia, the Minister of Health has ordered Kraft products out of all institutions under his department.

— Students across Canada were quite successful in removing Kraft products from their cafeterias.

— Legitimate alternatives to Kraft products are now available in many retail stores - something unheard of two years ago. Evidence indicates consumers are much more conscientious about the products they buy. Their "individual" boycott of heavily advertised Kraft processed and convenience foods has affected the company and enabled alternatives to appear on store shelves.

— Direct pressure has been put on various governments to actively support the boycott. The Manitoba government responded to grassroots protest by halting negotiations with Kraftco for the joint development of a 15 million dollar vegetable oil processing plant. In B.C., the British Columbia Minister of Health stated publicly he was examining the contracts with a view to getting Kraft products out of all provincial hospitals under his care.

There has been a noticeable increase in Kraftco advertising. They have concentrated on very slick, highly sophisticated soft-sell advertising that portrays them as the consumer's friend. An example of their intensified advertising is the Kraft Canadian Cheese festival.

As part of their cheese festival a leaflet was circulated purpor-

ting to give the history of cheese in Canada. It explained that in 1867 there were 200 cheese factories in Ontario, however they did not say that there are now only 42 left. Kraft with the help of a few friends has crowded the rest out.

But who expects the truth from Kraft. After all, Kraft a year ago, was fined \$5,000 for false advertising and the judge said Kraft "treated Canadians like imbeciles".

People often ask if Kraftco has suffered any direct financial loss because of the boycott. In the period 1971-72 Kraft suffered a -3.3% loss in net profit compared to a 9 to 15% gain for other multi-national dairy corporations such as Carnation, Borden's, Beatrice.

Kraft has felt the boycott. Evidence of this can be seen in the attacks the company and its cronies have made on the NFU. Instead of responding directly to the boycott, Kraft ignores it and consistently uses other groups such as the National Dairy Council, the Dairy Farmers of Canada, and the Ontario Milk Marketing Board as a buffer between itself and us.

The National Dairy Council has charged NFU and boycott supporters as being "illegal, immoral and unCanadian". The National Dairy Council is the trade association for the dairy processors — Kraftco, Aults, Beatrice, Granby Co-op, etc. — in short, the companies club of the dairy industry. Their latest response to the boycott was a direct motion of support for Kraftco formally included in the minutes of a meeting held April 18, 1973 which said "President John Jackson expressed concern over the long-time political aspirations of the NFU: that Kraftco was merely one means to an end; that the council should oppose the NFU vigorously and provide support to Kraftco and Sealtest as required and requested". R.J. Greenwood, president of Kraft Foods of Canada is a director of the National Dairy Council.

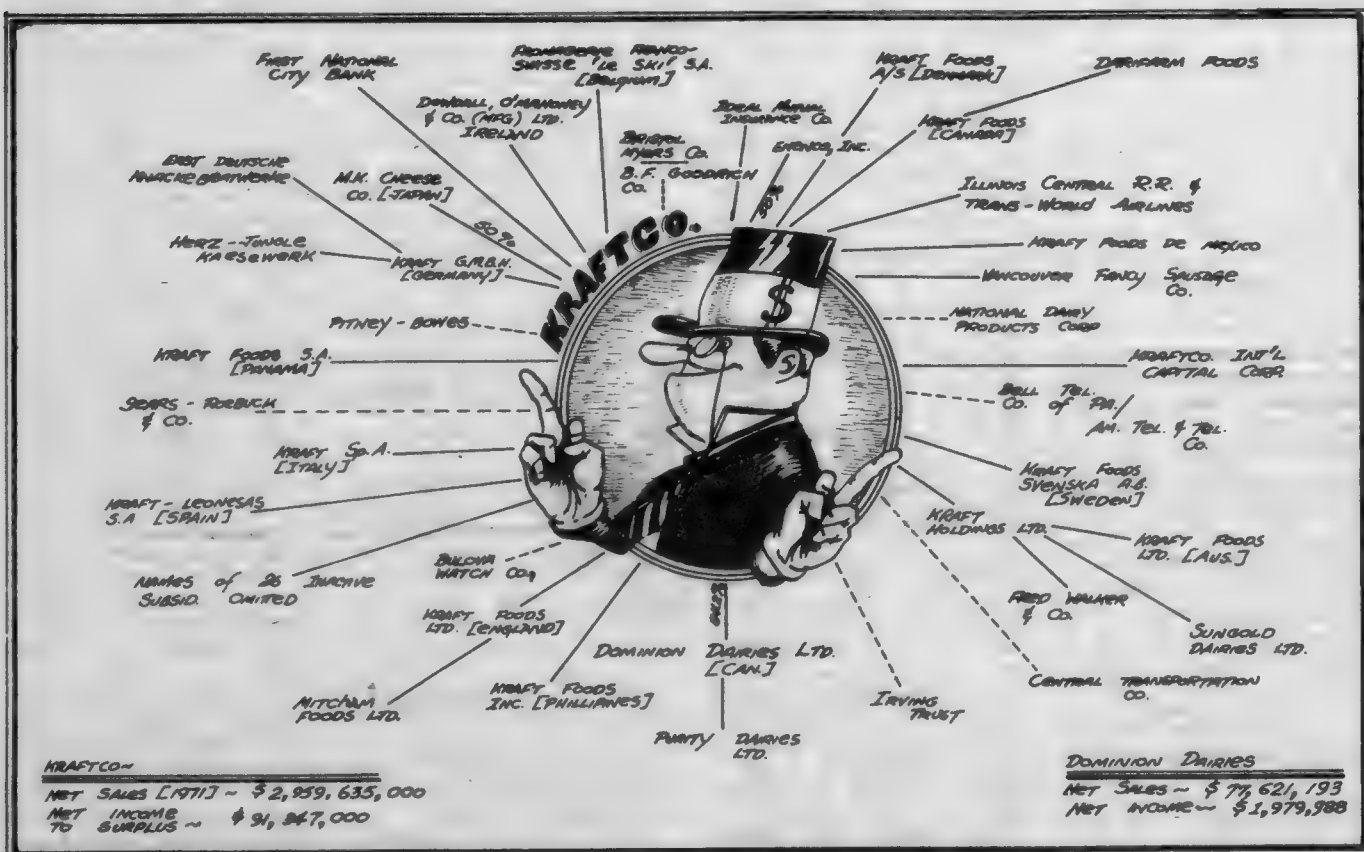
Both the OMMB and DFC said the boycott is irresponsible. The DFC, of which the OMMB is a member, went so far as to circulate a twenty-page document obviously designed to give the impression that the Dairy Farmers of Canada is the true spokesman for Canada's dairy farmers, that the NFU does not represent the thinking of grassroots dairy farmers, and that the grassroots do not support the boycott of Kraftco.

It's interesting to note that the DFC is tied into organizations linked to Kraftco which have a vested interest in defeating the NFU's boycott of Kraftco products.

The president of Dairy Farmers of Canada, Roland Pigeon, is also president of the Co-operative Federée de Quebec and a director of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. One of Co-op Federée's wealthiest and most prominent members is Co-operative Agricole de Granby.

Co-operative Agricole de Granby is a captive of Kraftco, selling its total production of cheese to Kraftco. It provides 80% of the cheese in Quebec. Granby is probably Kraftco's largest single supplier of cheese in Canada. Co-operative

(Continued on page 19)



Research into Kraftco revealed NFU supporters were up against a modern corporate giant. Kraftco is a multi-national corporation with interests in over 100 different nations. It is the largest dairy related industry in the world. Kraftco dominates the cheese market in North America. It is the "price-leader" of the industry and has more influence on the wholesale price of cheese than any other organization. This price, in turn, affects the price paid to shippers of industrial milk.

(Continued from page 18)

Agricole de Granby also holds a directorship on the National Dairy Council of Canada.

In the most recent attack on the NFU, the dairy industry establishment claims the nfu is against orderly marketing and bargaining currently exists in the industry.

On the contrary, the NFU strongly favors collective bargaining through an orderly marketing system. An orderly marketing system regulates prices, transportation and quota of the market for farm products. For example, in Ontario the OMMB has control over all milk production. Quotas for each farmer are determined on his past production. Thus each farmer has a share of the total market that is protected from over production by others.

We approve the establishment of a government-appointed commission handling all milk marketed within a province, and within Canada. But there should also be an established legal

means of effective bargaining procedures for farmers.

An orderly marketing system does not mean farmers have collective bargaining.

For example, the 57-cent fluid milk price hike the Ontario Milk Marketing Board (OMMB) announced for January 1, 1973 was reduced to 35 cents by the Ontario Milk Commission (OMC) after processors like Kraft appealed to the Commission for a smaller increase.

The NFU believes the elaborate structure of milk committees and elections surrounding the OMMB - however well-intentioned - misleads farmers to think they have bargaining power when they do not. How can there be collective bargaining when the farmers don't even get a chance to accept or reject OMMB decisions, but are expected to automatically accept OMMB recommendations subject to approval by the OMC?

The decision-making and co-ordinating structure of the

OMMB has made it possible for Kraftco to buy out small plants for the purposes of obtaining their quotas thereby securing for Kraftco a growing monopoly position over processing and production. OMMB regulations work in favor of the huge multi-national multi-purpose processors.

George McLaughlin, chairman of OMMB stated June 6th that he is not at all concerned about foreign domination of the Canadian dairy industry by large multi-national corporations.

These policies and practices have caused the elimination of over 300 independent and co-operative dairy processing plants and thousands of dairy farmers in Ontario. There are 216 dairy processing plants left in Ontario of the 42 are cheese plants.

Farmers and consumers cannot tolerate the existing squeeze, as food prices increase and farmers receive an ever-smaller portion of the food dollar.

Quotes from Ralph Nader's study group report on the Food and Drug Administration in U.S. -- *The Chemical Feast*:

Page 85...."One Food and Drug Administration official believes that Kraft has been responsible for a major decline in the quality of cheese made in the U.S.A. but the agency can do nothing about it in spite of various cheese standards."

Page 129...."three of the most important loopholes in the (American) law were the 'distinctive name' provision, the failure to require an indication of quality on labels and the failure to require the food products clearly identify their contents on labels. The distinctive name provision in the 1906 Act meant that if a manufacturer was clever

enough to think up a distinctive designation for his product, it would not have to meet standards for similar products under law. One such item was Kraft's Miracle Whip, which appeared to be a salad dressing but did not have to meet dressing standards because it was designated as a "whip". Kraft and Borden use the distinctive name clause of the law to escape requirements for process cheese. These cheeses gave Kraft and Borden a way of using up unsaleable cheeses. The low quality, hard and mold cheese that the public will not buy can be conditioned, ground up, heated and combined with salt, water and an emulsifying agent then poured into packages ready for sale. Velveeta and Borden's Chateau were similar to process cheeses and avoided standardization"

Shutting Down Dairy Farming in Ontario

Despite rising food costs, farmers in Eastern Ontario are not getting rich.

Instead the number of people leaving the farm increases every year. Most of the money from increases in food prices is going to processors, retailers, other middlemen in the food chain. The extra money that the farmer does receive for his produce has been more than offset by rising production costs.

A survey carried out in the summer of 1973 documented these trends in Dundas County. When applying the findings in the report to Eastern Ontario it should be kept in mind that Dundas is one of the most prosperous counties in the region.

Dairying is the major agricultural activity in Dundas County. The number of commercial dairy farms fell from 1082 in 1961 to 703 in 1971.

The farm population in the county is decreasing at an accelerating rate. The records of the Winchester Press showed almost twice as many farm auctions in 1972 as compared to 1968. Auctions for the first six months in 1973 totalled 61, only 9 less than the 12 month total in 1972. If the rate of decline experienced between 1966-71 continues the farm population in the county would reach zero before 1991.

High costs and low returns are squeezing existing farmers out of production.

In the last year, the increase in feed prices has been the most dramatic. Soybean oil meal that sold for \$6.01 a hundredweight in Ontario in February 1972 sold for \$11.56 in February 1973.

Land prices are also on the rise making farm expansion difficult. Increased prices are the direct result of competition from urban populations desiring rural land for residential purposes.

Land within a 15 to 20 mile radius of Ottawa has been selling for up to \$1,000.00 an acre. Most of the land has been taken out of production and is being used for residential purposes or is sitting idle. Some speculators have led to declines in milk production. Milk production

while they wait for its value to increase.

Land values around Winchester have doubled in the last five years under pressure from city people even though Ottawa is an hour's drive away.

These same forces are also preventing the entry of new farmers into the occupation and discouraging the younger generation from staying on the farm. In the survey of Dundas County, 83 out of the 100 farmers interviewed quoted a figure of \$100,000.00 or more to buy a going dairy concern. It was not surprising to find a real estate agent in the area who had sold only 4 out of 20 farms to serious farmers this year.

Sixty percent of the farmers did not expect their children to carry on the operation. The reasons given were hard work, high risks, high costs and low returns.

Statistics on the farm operation given by each farmer enabled us to work out an hourly wage and a rate of return on investment. The average wage was \$1.50 an hour for the farmer. The labour of his wife and children, although considerable, is not included in this calculation. Return on investment was 2.8%.

Unfavorable weather conditions in Eastern Ontario have also worked against the farmer. Heavy rains in September, 1972 prevented farmers from harvesting most of their feed crops. This meant that almost all the winter feed for the cattle had to be purchased commercially.

This disaster received national attention and the government was finally pressured into giving financial aid. Most farmers interviewed were very bitter about the pittance they received and referred to it as an insult or a joke. Each farmer received \$400 plus \$2.00 for every ton of feed he had to buy. When they were paying \$100 a ton the inadequacy of the subsidy is obvious. Heavy rains again in the spring of 1973 seriously delayed planting, again jeopardizing next winter's feed.

Adverse economic conditions have led to declines in milk production. Milk production

in Ontario declined steadily between 1965 and 1971. While there was a slight increase between 1971 and 1972, milk production in Dundas County declined.

Milk in Ontario is divided into two classes: fluid (for drinking) and industrial (for cheese, ice cream, etc.). The situation is more critical in this latter category.

Fluid producers receive \$7.90 per hundredweight (cwt.) of milk. Industrial producers receive \$5.58/cwt. which includes a temporary subsidy of 56 cents. The Ontario Milk Marketing Board (OMMB) determines the price to the farmer for fluid milk through a formula that takes rising costs into account. Industrial producers face the same rising costs. These are not necessarily reflected in the price of their milk as it is negotiated between the OMMB and the processors.

The political and economic power of large corporations such as Kraft will enable them to keep milk prices down. They can also use their influence with the provincial government to their advantage as the Ontario Milk

Commission can veto any milk increase approved by the OMMB.

The government has responded to this shortage with an increase in federal subsidies. The subsidy is temporary because it assumes that bad weather is the only factor involved.

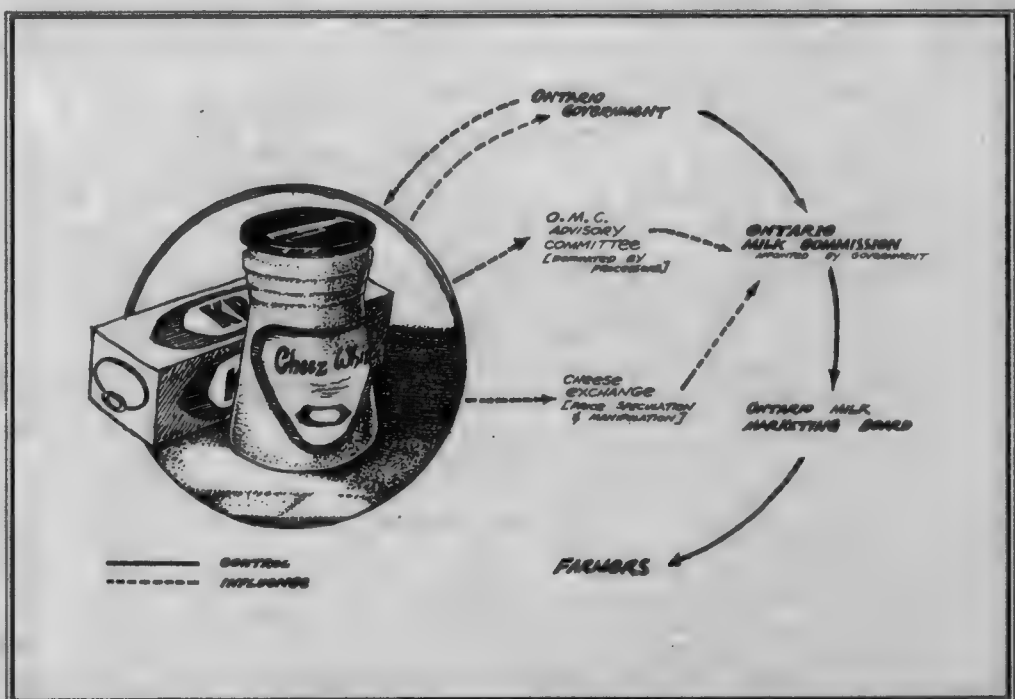
The shortage, however, is also the result of major structural problems that are making it increasingly difficult to obtain a living on a dairy farm producing industrial milk. Larger farmers are switching to the more profitable fluid pool leaving the smaller and older farmers in the industrial pool. These are farmers who are more likely to retire or go under. In the 1973 edition of the Ontario Milk Producer the OMMB member for Region 8 predicted a serious shortage of industrial milk in the near future.

The government has refused to admit that one of the major problems facing agriculture is the power of large corporations to determine the conditions under which farmers must operate. An individual

farmer cannot influence the price he has to pay for his inputs or the price he receives for his produce. This power rests in the hands of corporations which are in near monopoly positions.

Agribusiness corporations are able to manipulate prices to their own advantage even when marketing boards are involved. The price of milk is set at the farm gate but this control does not extend to the later stages of processing and distribution. The price paid by the consumer does not reflect the set price. The last increase of 1 cent per quart to the farmer was passed on to the consumer as a 2 or 3 cent increase. Between 1971 and 1972 the price of milk used in cheddar cheese decreased yet the price to the consumer continued to rise. Profiteering hurts farmers through a decrease in demand for their products and hurts consumers who must pay higher prices.

The prices of farm supplies are artificially high due to excessive profits and speculation, thus placing the farmer in a vicious price squeeze.



The Ontario Milk Marketing Board is elected by producers but is legally responsible to and acts as an agent of the Ontario government. The OMMB does not submit any of the decisions it makes to Ontario milk producers for ratification. Its decisions are submitted to the government appointed Ontario Milk Commission that can veto all of them. The Ontario Milk Commission has responded more to the appeals of processors such as Kraftco than to the needs of the farmers.

ALTERNATIVES TO CORPORATE CONTROL

People in Western Canada have been brought up in the tradition of distrusting "eastern" companies before the first CPR tracks reached the Red River Valley. One of the most important ways in which the financiers and industrialists based in Central Canada were opposed by western people was through the organization of co-operatives.

The ideal expressed by the co-operative movement of local democratic control is a principle rigorously defended from constant corporate attack. After nearly fifty years of growth, the present co-operative structure needs re-examination.

With its headquarters in downtown Saskatoon, Federated Co-operatives boasted \$285,500,000 sales in 1972. Federated is the result of the merger of western provincial co-op wholesale warehouse operations which now operate from Thunder Bay to the Queen Charlotte Islands.

Through a series of subsidiary companies, Federated manufactures petroleum in Regina, lumber in B.C. and Alberta, plywood in B.C., animal and poultry feeds in nine mills from Winnipeg to Prince George, and in concert with the three prairie wheat pools manufactures chemical fertilizer in Calgary. Interprovincial Co-operatives Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary, acts as the national procurement

organization for four other central Canadian co-operative wholesalers, the three wheat pools, and Federated.

Food is the biggest seller representing more than one-third of Federated's total sales. In this area Federated is actively "competing" with the corporate chains, but over the years it has become much like the corporate enterprises it was intended to replace. Federated management seems to be following all of the "good management practices" that have led to our present dilemma.

"In metropolitan centres we will see emphasis placed on 'hypermarkets' - larger than any of the supermarkets now operating handling a myriad of items," says C.G. Patterson, Federated's food department manager. "These will replace the present 30,000 to 40,000 square foot markets handling some 9,000 items." Instead of offering co-op members lower prices, management seems eager to emulate its big corporate opponents in multiplying the tactics of non-price competition.

With the official co-operatives closely following the corporate path, what alternatives do Canadians have?

Food is basic to human existence. It is the energy fuel for human life and the production of other less essential

goods and services. In these days of energy crisis perhaps it is time we looked at this critical energy source and considered removing it from the market madness and profiteering of the corporate food system. The alternative is an integrated public food system in which provision of food would become an essential public service as is the case with water, hydro-electricity and public highways.

The corporate food industry has failed on many counts. When we consider the social importance of the community, the corporate production, refining and distribution of food products is seriously deficient. The array of products which litter the shelves of luxury supermarkets are inflated in price, declining in quality and increasingly unrelated to the dietary needs of the average North American family.

We must call for an alternative system of public food processing and distribution. We must tell the food giants that no longer can peoples' need for food supply be used as a means of generating private profits, trivial and anti-social advertising and over-capacity in their factories, warehouses and supermarkets. All the waste factors such as artificial additives, over-packaging and display costs should be eliminated as socially unproductive.

The immediate prospects for

an integrated public system of food processing and distribution are remote. We have a government at the federal level pouring a million dollars into the Prices Review Board which is a toothless ornament of the Consumer Affairs Department. The maze of Royal Commissions, House Committees, and Boards which have studied, probed, recommended and advised since the 1930's on the issue of food prices and inflation is a bureaucrats nightmare and a politician's dodge.

WHAT DO WE DO?

"Food is a primary resource and we urge public ownership of the means of food processing and distribution."

—Saskatchewan Federation of Labour,

1973 Policy Statement

More than ever before people across the country are starting to think of food as a vital resource that warrants public control. Given the power of the Agribusiness corporations, it is unlikely such a move could be accomplished without a massive movement involving the people who consume food, the workers who process and distribute food and the farmers who grow it.

Discussion of this and other more immediate alternatives must occur within existing organizations such as trade unions, farm union locals, com-

munity organizations, and political parties to persuade them to take a stand.

Immediate alternatives include establishing your own direct buying member controlled co-op. Through bulk purchasing from wholesale warehouses, people can save money and build a better community spirit. With more than 50 co-ops and 10,000 members, British Columbia people have shown such a partial alternative is possible.

Many communities in Canada have a farmers' market. As a way of getting around corporate control, more farmers' markets should be established so farmers can directly market fresh produce at a fair price to urban residents.

Support of organizations such as the National Farmers Union, trade unions, and other groups actively opposing corporate control is essential. The NFU demand for collective bargaining, if attained, would be a step forward.

Selective boycotts of corporations have had some success. Currently the National Farmers Union, the United Farm Workers Union, and Canadian churches are conducting boycotts against Kraftco products, California-Arizona grapes and lettuce and Angolan coffee.

WHAT YOU CAN DO:

1. Don't buy Kraft products. Don't buy California-Arizona grapes or lettuce unless you are absolutely sure it has been harvested under fair conditions (it will be marked by the Black Eagle union label). Don't buy Angolan coffee.
2. Ask your friends and relatives to boycott these products.
3. Urge your local store manager to remove these products from the shelves. Let him know you are boycotting Kraft, California-Arizona grapes and lettuce and Angolan coffee.
4. Join in boycotting stores which refuse to co-operate (in the Prairie Provinces, Safeway is being picketed because of the grape and lettuce boycott and Dominion stores in Ontario).
5. Ask your union, student council lodge, legion, church group, community organization to endorse these boycotts.
6. Send a donation to help the striking farm workers and their

families: send to: United Farm Workers of America, P.O. Box 62, Keene, Ca. 93531, U.S.A.

7. Running the Kraft boycott is expensive. It is particularly difficult for an organization like the NFU with its limited finances. Donations are always welcome and appreciated.

8. Let Kraft know you are boycotting their products until they sit down at the bargaining table. Kraft's president's address is: R.J. Greenwood, 8600 Devonshire Rd., Montreal 307, P.Q., home address: 401 Church Street, Benemfield 870, P.Q. Let us know too.

Kraft Boycott Information Centres:

Maritimes
National Farmers Union,
Box 8,
Perth, New Brunswick.
(506-273-2914)

Quebec
c/o Montreal Boycott Kraft Committee,
5018 St. Urbain,
Montreal 151, Quebec.

Ontario
National Farmers Union,
5 Douglas Street,
Guelph, Ontario.
(519-822-2482)

Kingston Boycott Kraft Committee,
Box 701,
Kingston, Ontario.

Manitoba
National Farmers Union
724 Ellis Avenue,
Winnipeg 10, Manitoba.
(204-774-3596)

Saskatchewan
1717 13th Avenue,
Regina, Saskatchewan.
(306-525-8729)

Alberta
National Farmers Union,
10047—80th Avenue,
Edmonton, Alberta.
(403-439-6368)

Edmonton Boycott Kraft Committee,
11047—89th Avenue,
Edmonton, Alberta.

British Columbia
National Farmers Union,

Suite 2 - 1001 102nd Avenue,
Dawson Creek, B.C.
(604-782-8171)

Vancouver Boycott Kraft Committee,
3995 West 18th Street,
Vancouver, British Columbia

Information, stickers, buttons may be obtained from:
National Boycott Co-ordinator,
National Farmers Union,
250C 2nd Avenue S.,
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

Grape Boycott Information Centres:

Toronto
P.O. Box 461
Adelaide St. Station
Toronto, Ontario
(416)961-4434
(National Office)

Vancouver
2544 W. 3rd Avenue
Vancouver, B.C.
(604) 733-2719

Edmonton
11047 89th Ave.

Edmonton, Alberta
(403) 433-2808

Thompson
171 Westwood
Thompson, Manitoba
(204) 677-9578

Winnipeg
104-570 Portage
Winnipeg, Manitoba
(204) 775-5248

Montreal
Travailleurs Agricoles
Federation des Travailleurs du Quebec
1290 rue St. Denis
Montreal, Quebec
(514) 866-9791

Calgary:
513 7th St. S.W.
Calgary, Alberta
(403) 263-8188

Saskatoon:
1410 9th Ave.
Saskatoon, Sask.
(306) 242-6270

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Supermarket Storybook, PSA Department, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, B.C.
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Moody's Industrials.
Standard and Poor's.
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The Great Food Tabloid is a special project of the Western Region of Canadian University Press (WRCUP)... We would like to thank the Carillon, the official undergraduate journal of the University of Regina Students' Union, for generously providing the production facilities needed to make this special issue a reality. Tabloid co-ordinator: Don Humphries.

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People involved include: Warren Caragata, John Devereil, Mary Jane Elgar, Fred Gudmundson, Dave Hunter, Don Kossick, Ben Mah (the cartoonist), Doug McCorquodale, Don Mitchell, Gord Moore, Art Moses, Tim Naumetz, Daunine Rachert, Fred Schumacher, Ron Thompson, Jack Warnock, Ed Mahood and Dorothy Wignore.

Edmonton committee fights for Justice in the food industry

Does "ECJIFI" sound like the cry of Tarzan leaping through the jungle to you?

Perhaps it should since ECJIFI is a type of war-cry. This war-cry has been raised against all those forces in the food industry which exploit the producer and the consumer. To be exact, ECJIFI stands for the Edmonton Committee for Justice in the Food Industry.

ECJIFI is a group of local students, workers, housewives, and religious personnel who have decided that exploitation produced in the food industry by the corporate structure must be combated.

ECJIFI started out several years ago as the Boycott Kraft Committee.

Boycotting Kraft is still one of its prime functions and a firm urban/rural alliance has been formed between ECJIFI members and the National Farmers' Union (NFU).

Other causes such as supporting the California boycott of lettuce and grapes instigated by the United Farm Workers and the boycott of Angolan coffee, have been added to the ECJIFI arsenal.

During its history ECJIFI has utilized a wide range of weapons to combat injustice. One of the most obvious to the average consumer has been the picketing of certain stores or products. In particular the Canadian Safeway chain has been selected because of its monopolistic hold over the food industry in western Canada where it controls 75% of the retail food trade. However other stores have also had pickets, especially during actions directed against Kraft.

These picketing actions have quickly revealed the ephemeral "liberalism" of many store managers. Several times picketers have been thrown off of department stores grounds even though the picket was aimed at particular products and not the chains that carry them. Picketing actions have also tended to disclose the difference between tavern leftists and those who are willing to get past the stage of rhetoric to the stage of action and practice.

The picketing actions have become a favourite tactic of ECJIFI since it gives militants direct interaction with the people. Usually everyone has qualms during their first action but generally people are at least polite and often have been quite pleasant. Only a small percentage have been hostile.

ECJIFI members have noted the picketing actions are differently received in various areas of the city. The boycotts have been especially successful in working class and student areas. An example of the first is the Beverly area where there are many union members involved in the atomic and chemical industry. And reliable reports have been printed which demonstrate that student opinion has forced many storekeepers to

stock alternatives to Kraft.

Other ECJIFI attractions have included special visits by persons like Fred Schumacher of the United Farm Workers (UFW) and Don Kossick of the NFU. Now removed to the United States Fred and another UFW worker named Leah were stationed for about 8 months in Winnipeg. Early last fall Fred made the long trip to Edmonton from Canada's version of the Windy City.

Fred turned out to be a very impressive and authentic person. You have to have a sacrificial mentality to work for the UFW since their staff are only paid \$5 a week plus their accommodation. (Note that even food bills must be taken out of the \$5 a week). Fred was able to transmit the message about the California grape boycott to many of the local media. However it was more than slightly ironic that during one radio talk show we heard that the sponsor was Canada Safeway. A certain prominent radio station known for its childish patter and rock music turned down any report on Fred. The news department of our very own public corporation, CBC, was not interested in talking to Fred unless he could tell them gory stories about mass murders.

Of course several murders have taken place in the fields of California. However the sensationalistic media such as the abovementioned news department were not interested in the human issues at stake, only in the blood and guts.

Other ECJIFI tactics have included appeals to local churches and generally the churches have responded favourably. For example, the local presbytery of the United Church endorsed the grape and lettuce boycott and the Catholic

Senate of Priests has done the same. The "Western Catholic Reporter" has covered the California problem quite well.

Perhaps this is partly because UFW president Cesar Chavez has always emphasized his own religious faith, and partly because the Catholic Church itself has become increasingly radicalized in the last 15 years or so. Several months ago ECJIFI arranged a UFW Sunday which many local churches and congregations observed with special reference made to the plight of the Farm Workers.

ECJIFI has never bound itself to one set of tactics and several benefits have been held which combined politics with good music and good food. The spectacular benefit this Monday evening with two of Canada's top musical groups plus Clare Culhane and Don Kossick has been co-organized by ECJIFI along with POUNDMAKER.

The battle must be carried on without cease by the people themselves since neither government nor the corporations care about justice in the food industry.

For example, an ECJIFI delegation met with several cabinet ministers from the Lougheed government early this past autumn. The ministers swore that they were concerned about the hegemony of large companies such as Kraft but said they believed the solution to be in supporting small companies rather than regulation of the large multi-nationals.

Yet one cabinet minister did not even know what N. A. D. P. stood for (Northern Alberta Dairy Pool). N. A. D. P. is one of the largest of these small regional companies.

As for the large corporations, ECJIFI activists had a meeting once with R. W. Currell, local Safeway bigshot. Cur-

rell was pleasant enough so far as capitalists go. But he could not or would not see that justice had any place in the food industry. If consumers continued to buy a brand, then they should be "free" to continue buying that brand. No realization that demand is created in our modern economy or that advertising tells us only one side of the story. Not the fact that Safeway owns one of the largest farms in California for example.

In many cases, consumers do not even have a nominal choice. Currell assured us that there were alternatives to Kraft in all of his stores. ECJIFI did a survey of one Safeway store and Kraft was the only brand stocked on at least ten items.

ECJIFI has always been a non-sectarian group politically. Its premise is that a wide political spectrum can be united on the issue of justice in the food industry. The spectrum ranges from Catholic nuns to the far left.

To repeat and to emphasize, ECJIFI itself is controlled by no particular group nor is it a front for any particular group. ECJIFI is what its members make it and it has always been a very open and very spontaneous organization.

If you want to join in future ECJIFI struggles, phone 433-2808. ECJIFI's struggles will continue as long as injustice remains in the food industry. Unfortunately that is likely to remain the case for some considerable time to come.

However by joining and participating, one can make that hoped-for period closer to reality and shorter in duration.

by Chiquita B. Poot



Meat prices artificially high

Since Canadian food prices have risen substantially during the past year, what effect have meat prices and in particular pork prices had in this increase and have these increases been reflected throughout the marketing channel from producer to consumer?

This article will briefly review retail meat prices and examine the inter-relationship of pork prices at the farm, wholesale and retail levels, for the twelve month period ending December, 1973.

RETAIL MEAT PRICES

In studying retail meat prices in Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario the following observations can be made:

(1) Overall meat price levels are lowest in Toronto and Edmonton with Calgary and Vancouver prices substantially higher.

(2) Pork: Retail pork prices were of similar levels in all four cities with prices increasing approximately 40 percent in July and August. The most significant

increase was registered by the packer (wholesaler) branded cuts, ham and bacon increasing 50 and 60 percent respectively. Moreover, the branded hams were almost 30 percent cheaper in Toronto than in the three western Canadian cities.

(3) Beef: Beef prices were more erratic than pork prices as they moved upward throughout the year to be at levels approximately 25 percent higher than initial prices by September, thereafter declining about 10 percent by December. The cheaper cuts (eg. chuck steak, round steak, and rump roast) were least expensive in Alberta while the higher quality cuts (eg. sirloin steak and standing rib roast) were less expensive in Toronto.

(4) Chicken: Chicken prices among cities were closely grouped but their relative position varied depending upon the particular cut, with Toronto having the lowest whole chicken prices, Edmon-

ton the lowest whole cut-up chicken prices while chicken breasts were lower in Vancouver and Toronto.

HOG-PORK PRICE RELATIONSHIP

Upon examination of retail pack prices and their relationship to wholesale prices and farm hog prices during 1973 the following observations can be made:

(1) The price of hogs at the farm level in Alberta is closely related to the price of hogs in Ontario.

(2) Toronto retail pork prices are more closely related to Ontario hog prices than are Edmonton or Calgary pork prices related to Alberta hog prices.

(3) Any increase in farm hog prices is passed on almost simultaneously by the wholesaler and the retailer while hog price declines are not reflected in the same manner occurring more slowly at the retail level.

(4) Similarly wholesale prices tend to be more independent than retail prices with respect to farm prices.

SUMMARY

In summary it would appear that:

(1) The wholesaler and/or retailer in Alberta are exploiting the market somewhat, since Alberta farm prices are lower than Ontario prices while retail meat prices are lower in Toronto than in Calgary or Edmonton.

(2) The wholesaler through his branded items has increased their prices by more than is reflected by the farm price.

(3) Alberta hog prices are determined in relation to the price of hogs in Ontario.

(4) In general, the retailer is quick to pass on any increases in meat prices however should farm and wholesale prices decline the retailer does not react with the same quickness.

by Reg Norby
U. of A. Agricultural Economics Dept.

China - the human experiment

By placing human and social values ahead of economic goals, the Chinese people are conducting a giant experiment in changing their society to regenerate an autonomous human being says Dr. Paul Lin. This approach is in direct contrast to the Soviet Union's stress on industrialization or capitalist nations' preoccupation with expanding profit levels.

Lin presented his views to 450 people attending a forum at the U of A SUB Theatre February 14. Lin teaches at the McGill University Asia Studies Department and has recently visited the People's Republic of China.

Speaking in careful and measured tones, Lin maintains the experiment's purpose is to test the parameters of human change. Unlike Skinnerian psychologists who advocate experts experimenting on people, this experiment is being conducted by the people themselves.

The Chinese regard the promotion of growth for growth's sake as anti-developmental. The capitalist concept of development hinging around a rise in the Gross National Product is rejected as anti-human. China is finding her own solutions to her own socio-political reality says Lin.

After the Chinese people obtained liberation in 1949, they began considering the problem of human values. In order to catch up technologically, China did little to change differences between the public and private sectors of the economy. This philosophy began to be re-examined in 1952 and resulted in the Great Leap Forward program.

Mao Tse-tung says of all the factors of production, including land and capital, the most important is human beings, if social change is to continue. While the Soviet Union stressed industrialization first and then co-operativization, China opted for developing agricultural co-operatives.

The true obstacle to industrial development was not a lack of capital or expertise, but anti-developmental

ideas such as the traditional contempt for physical labour and Confucian concepts of stratification of society, maintains Lin.

The Great Leap Forward was designed to change these anti-developmental values at the grass-roots level and have people reassess the limits of the environment. Many intellectuals could not believe in the peasants' ability to liberate themselves. To overcome centuries of contempt and prove one can respect and learn from peasants, these people went to work in the villages.

This program produced a profound spiritual change as leaders were taught to lead the people, not rule them.

These strategies for development were reaffirmed and restored by the Cultural Revolution says Lin. While western newspapers carried stories of "rampaging Red Guards", a great deal more was occurring inside China.

Three lines developed out of the Cultural Revolution that take precedence in the movement to change Chinese society. Power to the People means the decisions are made by the people. The Chinese are trying to institute a flow of ideas from the people up to the administration instead of all decisions coming from the top.

For example, three-fifths of the large neighbourhood committees are composed of local residents while only two-fifths are professional cadres.

Serve the People, the second line, advocates suppressing self-interest for the good of all. This concept is vital to the idea of economic growth, says Lin. Problems which require money to be solved under a capitalist system such as exists in Canada do not arise with this ethic. An elderly woman, for example, will provide care for children thus freeing younger women to perform socially productive work.

Self-Reliance teaches each part should be as autonomous as possible. This should exist for the person, family, the co-operative, the neighbourhood, the province, and the coun-

try. "Through solving one's own problems, this builds the dignity of the people," says Lin. While this concept does not negate accepting help, it does mean you use what you have available and buy the best only when it can be afforded.

Due to this policy of self reliance, China is today the only country which has no internal or external debts. The Chinese term this achievement "walking on two legs".

Coinciding with the three main concepts are four superordinate goals.

The most important is Justice in Human Relationships. Economic Welfare, the second, demands that all participate in production and that there be equitable distribution of goods. The third goal is Cultural Fulfillment which also requires participation.

The final goal is an Ecologically and Aesthetically acceptable environment. The values of the producer, not the parasitic consumer, must be paramount. The producer and consumer must, in fact, become one in order to promote balanced development of the nation says Lin.

The Chinese foreign affairs policy revolves around the principle of autonomy. Each country has its own sovereignty and China, unlike the United States, does not interfere with the internal affairs of another country. She may support even a reactionary government if this breaks it away from one of the super-powers.

Chinese people have a higher standard of living than ever before says Lin. People can and do follow the

religion of their choice. It is also possible to disagree with official policy on some issues maintains Lin.

In response to questions concerning the freedom of the Chinese people, Lin stated there are two types of "unfreedom": that imposed by a tyrant above and self-discipline. The Chinese have opted for the second.

Some members of the audience doubted Dr. Lin's assertion that the Chinese people have never had it so good. Chester Ronning, former Canadian diplomat, came to Lin's defence by relating how he played with abandoned children in China. Through correspondence with his childhood playmates, Ronning stated they agree they are living in a better country today.

As part of the lecture, Dr. Lin presented a series of beautiful slides taken on his recent trip to China. The slides showed discussion groups and lessons given to workers in the fields, mountain scenery, cultural activities and various other aspects of Chinese life. The slides brought home the reality of Lin's discussion very effectively.

Hopefully Dr. Lin will return to Edmonton in the near future and speak outside the university. He is an immensely knowledgeable, thoughtful and truly concerned human being. As he said, our scholarship must be human-oriented or it is bankrupt. China represents a road of hope for the human future.

by Sandra Falconer

Kraftco recalls 2.2 million macaroni and cheese dinners

CHICAGO (CUPI) -- Kraft Foods says it has recalled 2.2 million packages of Kraft Macaroni and Cheese Dinners.

The U. S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has warned they may contain food poisoning bacteria, and ordered Kraft to make the recall.

The FDA said the dinners may contain Salmonella, a common and occasionally fatal food poisoning.

The dinners had been shipped to parts of Arizona, California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, North Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

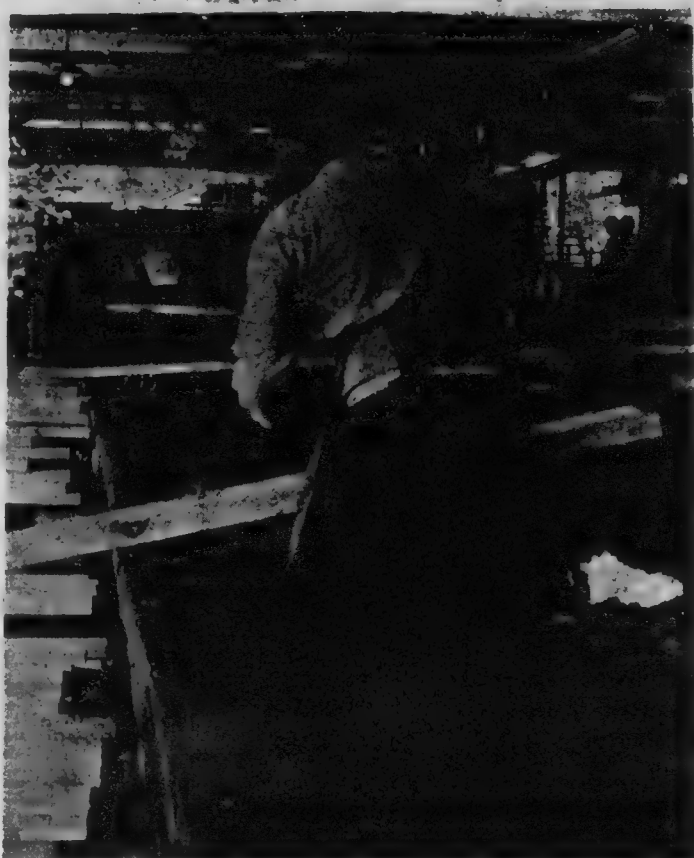
This is not the first time the FDA has been critical of the quality of Kraft

Foods' products. James Turner in *The Chemical Feast* quotes from Ralph Nader's study group on the FDA:

"One Food and Drug Administration official believes that Kraft has been responsible for a major decline in the quality of cheese made in the USA, but the agency can do nothing about it in spite of various cheese standards."

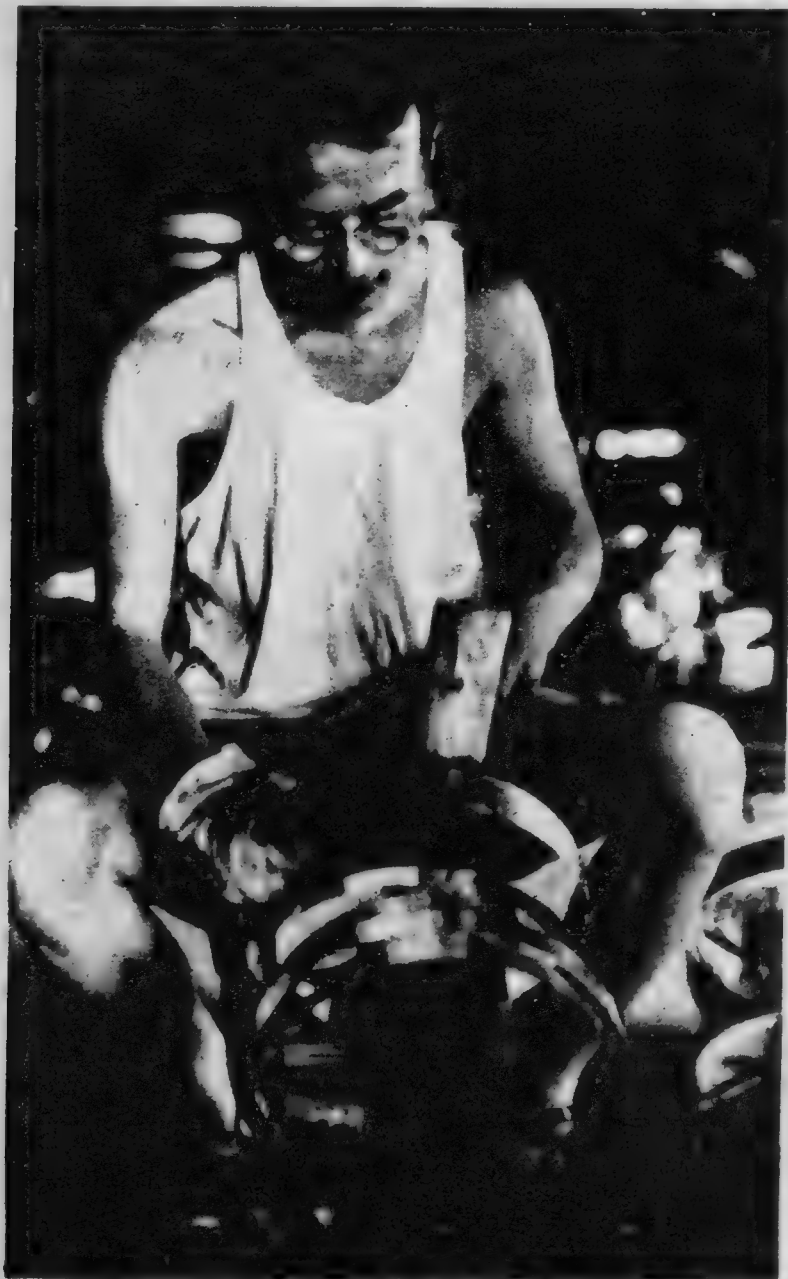
In Canada, Kraft has taken control of more than 80% of cheese production and distribution. Farmers as well as consumers have complained they're being exploited by Kraft.

The National Farmers Union has been conducting a Canada-wide boycott of Kraft products.



Chinese worker.

Photo: Grape



Chinese official working in factory.

Photo: Grape

Edm. women study alternatives

"Women have the power to do what they want."

This was the statement made by one woman at the Women's Course last Tuesday evening at McDougall Church.

The topic of discussion for the evening was "alternative lifestyles".

A slide-tape presentation, made by a group of women, documented the lifestyles of five Edmonton women.

After the presentation, three of the five were present to answer questions and to carry on the discussion.

The five alternatives were: an open marriage, a single (unwed) mother, a mixed generation co-op house (i.e. couples with children, as well as single people), a lesbian co-op house, and a divorced career woman.

It was made clear that these were not the only alternatives open to any woman, but that it was important for

women to realize that they have the power to control their own lives if they want to--they can do what they want.

One woman questioned the three as to why they were seeking societal acceptance for their lifestyles.

In answer they explained that they were not trying to be "accepted" by anyone, but that they were only offering their knowledge to other women.

One woman expanded on this saying that it isn't necessary for society to accept any particular lifestyle but that it is necessary for society to accept that people, especially women, can live differently and that the nuclear family isn't the only way.

The Woman's Course is held every Tuesday at 8 p.m. in McDougall United Church.

A one dollar registration fee is requested for the series.

Toronto alderman acquitted in Artistic Woodworkers trials — dozens more convicted

TORONTO (CUP)--Toronto alderman Dan Heap was acquitted Feb. 11 on two charges resulting from his arrest on the Artistic Woodwork Co. Ltd. picket line last October.

Heap said he was "lucky" and argued that many of the 43 convicted so far on charges arising from the same strike were innocent.

The 43rd conviction came on the same day as Heap's acquittal. Jeanne Deadman refused a conditional discharge, saying it would be tantamount to admitting she was guilty.

After turning down the six month's probation she was sentenced to a \$50 fine or five days in jail. She refused to pay the fine, too, saying that would also be an admission of guilt.

The judge then reduced the sentence to 3 days, admitting "she didn't do that much." She had been charged with mischief.

Police had testified she jumped on the hood of a car and pounded on its windshield. The car was carrying strike breakers into the Artistic plant.

Deadman and Heap were two of 108 people arrested during the three month

strike called last August by members of the Canadian Textile and Chemical Union (CTCU) over the issue of management rights.

Heap said after his trial "far too many innocent" had been convicted. He said he wondered if he would have been as lucky if he had not been a public figure and a former Anglican priest.

"I was luckier than some of the others. I had a lot of witnesses and it helped to be an alderman," said Heap. "Others didn't have the mayor of Toronto and aldermen testifying on their behalf."

Mayor David Crombie testified that Heap "is particularly acute to the sense of honesty and morality."

Heap was charged with assault and obstructing police. Police testified that Heap grabbed one of them around the neck in an effort to prevent the arrest of another picketer.

Heap was asked if he would return to the picket line. "Sure, I'd go back," he said in an interview after the trial. "I didn't run for city council to fix potholes. We need a council that responds to the needs of working people."

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Red Deer
Phone 346-7000



Arts Notes!

Anyone interested in singing, playing an instrument, reading poetry, or just listening, is invited to come to Garneau Church Hall (84th Ave. and 112th St.) on Tuesday, February 19, for the Edmonton Folk Club's open stage.

There is no admission charge, although donations are gratefully and even obsequiously accepted, and it starts around 8:00 p.m.

Norman Yates of the U of A art department is teaming up for a joint showing with an artist by the name of Whynona that is running from February 16 to 28 at the Latitude 53 Art Gallery (10048-101A Ave.).

The show consists of various paintings and weavings.

An exhibition of recent drawings and paintings by Doug D. Barry, an Edmonton artist, is opening at the Edmonton Art Gallery on Sunday, February 24.

It will run until March 28.

The artist will be on hand to meet the public from 2:00 to 4:00 p.m. on the 24th.

The last ESO chamber music dinner concert of the season will take place in the Alberta Room of the Chateau Lacombe at 6:15 p.m. on Friday, February 23.

Two outstanding musicians in the ESO, Concermaster James Keene and Principal Second Violinist Marlin Wolfe, will perform the D minor violin concerto by Bach and Frank Zappa's famous Nasal Retentive Calliope Music. Also featured on the program will be music for the Royal Fireworks, by Handel, Concerto Grossout No. 11 in D minor by Vivaldi, Symphony No. 24 in B Flat major by Mozart, and the theme song to the cartoon show, Huckleberry Hound.

Pierre Hetu will conduct. Tickets, which include the cost of the dinner, cost \$9.50 and can be bought by people who can afford this kind of thing.

U of A String Quartet:

A mixed bag

It was an incredible surprise for this critic to discover after last Wednesday's Edmonton Chamber Music Society presentation at Convocation Hall that feelings could run so high about the University of Alberta String Quartet.

One could be passionately denounced as too critical or too uncritical for the very same statement, and furthermore risk coming to blows for secretly siding with the enemy faction.

Especially after last Wednesday's recital neither the defensive and unreasoning visceral but blind apostles nor the witch-hunting and hyper-critical antagonists of the U of A Quartet had much justification for their respective positions. The recital, indeed, was the quintessence of what is popularly referred to as "a mixed bag."

Admittedly it started on a bad foot. Mozart's "Adagio and Fugue in C Minor", K. 546 and 426 (the fugue itself had originally been written for 4-hand piano and received the preceding adagio only when transformed into the string version some years later) received a performance which could at best be described as unfortunate.

It is a bleak and uncompromising work whose craggy and stark austerity make it one of Mozart's most intense and personal statements.

The romantic and pretty adagio followed by a somewhat disjointed fugue that the U of A Quartet gave us instead was quite beside the point. Totally lacking in power and intensity, and scene of the most blaring error (in the fugue by the first violin) of the evening, it flattered neither the composer nor the performers.

Bartok's 4th Quartet which followed then reversed this tendency. In this quartet Bartok overcame some of the harshness and austerity of his first three quartets. This point as well as the composer's dry humour were finely underscored by the U of A Quartet.

The splendidly articulated pyrotechnics and the intense emotional arch corresponding to the arch form of the piece (the first and 5th movements are both in C, the 2nd and 4th are a major third higher and lower respectively, and the middle movement is in A-B-A form) combined to make this as a whole the most successful performance of the evening.

After intermission Schubert's 14th Quartet in D minor, Op. posth., D. 810, subtitled "Death and the Maiden" followed. The subtitle is the result of the fact that the second movement consists of variations on the Schubert song of the same name.

Despite the title, however, neither the song nor the variations on it are in any way morbid. Nor did the U of A Quartet succumb to any temptation to make it so. Indeed, they achieved instead an intense poignancy that seemed especially well-tailored to the first violin's (Thomas Rolston) apparent existentialist temperament.

The rest of the quartet was not as successful. The first movement was somewhat lacking in shape, the scherzo obviously gave the players some difficulties in staying together, and the last movement was marred by Rolston's rather lamentable tendency to over-romanticize.

Schubert's rapid shifts in moods, his singing lyricism, his outbursts of passion and his moments of bittersweet melancholy all obviously betray a romantic personality. But despite this there is no excuse in Schubert to just get carried away; all that counts is the danger of losing your place.

by Franz Szabo

Gems At A

Low Price

One of the great boons for the classical record buyer in the last decade or so has been the advent of budget labels.

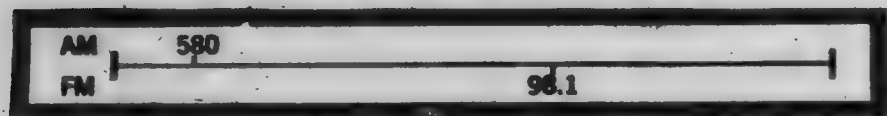
The budget catalogue of most record companies consists largely of re-releases of deleted recordings in cheaper pressings and different covers. And for anyone for whom fidelity is less of a concern than performance, they are often a storehouse of such great accounts of the music involved that they can sometimes be highly recommended over a new stereo version.

Most budget labels retail at \$2.98 per record, but the vinyl shortage over the past few months will be forcing the price up another 50 cents on most labels where the increase has not already taken place. However, most good record stores have a standard discount in any case, and hence budget classics should not functionally rise above \$3.00 for the average consumer.

Among the records in this category that can be most highly recommended, I turn first to the Austrian pianist Artur Schnabel (1882-1951) whose complete Beethoven Society Recordings of 1932-37

(cont. on p. 26)

CKUA



CKUA PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

HOST

TUESDAY (February 19)

11:30 A.M. TALKING ABOUT BOOKS:	Conversation with Mervin J. Juston, Dean of Pharmacy, U of A, author of "Canada - Eh to Ted".	Dorothy Dahlgren
8:00 P.M. BOTH SIDES NOW:	Discussion on the stresses and strains of a cabinet minister.	Peter Swann
9:00 P.M. THE STUDS TERKEL SHOW:	Clifton Fadiman, critic and editor talks about his children's magazine, Cricket.	Studs Terkel
10:30 P.M. THE ACME SAUSAGE COMPANY:	Music of Craig Wood and Brian Ogilvie.	Holger Petersen

WEDNESDAY (February 20)

3:00 P.M. MATINEE:	A diversity of music.	Bill Coull
6:45 P.M. THE MUSIC HOUR:	Viotti: Flute Quartet No. 2; Mozart: Clarinet Quintet in A; Pergolesi: Concerto No. 1 in G.	Don McLean
7:45 P.M. UNIVERSITY TALK:	"Labor-management relations" - by S. Hameed, Professor of Business Administration and Commerce, U of A.	
8:00 P.M. BOSTON SYMPHONY CONCERT:	The renowned B.S.O. recorded in concert.	

THURSDAY (February 21)

11:30 A.M. FROM THE CENTER:	A wide-ranging discussion of the implications of operant conditioning.	
7:45 P.M. UNIVERSITY TALK:	"Riddles and puzzles in Renaissance music" - by Brian Harris, Lecturer, Dept. of Music, U of A.	
9:00 P.M. MATT HEDLEY PRESENTS:	Music by Paul Dukas and Richard Wagner.	Matt Hedley
11:00 P.M. THE JAZZ SHOW:	Jazz.	Sev Sabourin

FRIDAY (February 22)

12:45 P.M. & 5:35 P.M. FILM BILLBOARD:	Recommended film fare.	Stephen Scobie
1:00 P.M. CONCERT AT ONE:	90 minutes of music from the classics.	Tony Dillon-Davis
8:00 P.M. PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA:	Weber: Overture to "Oberon"; Barber: Essay for Orchestra; Creston: Fantasy for Trombone and Orchestra; Tchaikovsky: Symphony No. 4. William Smith conducting.	
10:30 P.M. DATELINE LONDON:	News, views and reports from Britain.	

SATURDAY (February 23)

9:00 A.M. NEW DIMENSIONS OF EDUCATION:	A discussion of education as a continuing public service for all age groups.	
11:00 A.M. SHOWTIME:	Music from Phi-Phi.	Murray Davis
12:15 P.M. MATCH'N BLUES:	Delta bluesman Johnny Shines.	Holger Petersen
4:05 P.M. POST-MODERN MUSIC:	Music of Luciano Berio, featuring the voice of Cathy Berberian.	Marc Vasey

SUNDAY (February 24)

9:05 A.M. INSIGHT:	Commentary on public affairs.	Harry Midgley
9:25 A.M. CHILDREN'S STORY TIME:	"Mr. G. Fox", an English folk tale, told by Donna Buchanan of the Edmonton Public Library system.	Jay Smith
2:30 P.M. BY CORRESPONDENCE:	Programs of the Correspondence School Branch, Dept. of Education.	
5:20 P.M. MUSIC BY THEODORAKIS:	Music composed for the original instruments of South American Indians, by Nikis Theodorakis.	John Karvelas

MONDAY (February 25)

6:00 A.M. THE EVEOPENER:	Music, mostly with Alberta Anecdote at 7:15 (Mon., Wed., Fri.), Phone-Out at 8:15 and news at 6:30, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:30 and 8:55.	Bob Chelmick & Andy Smith
8:00 P.M. MUSIC AND NEWS:	Conversation with Ernesto Lejano, Associate Professor of Music, U of A.	John Barnum
9:00 P.M. THE DEKOVEN CONCERT:	Featuring music of Rameau and Lully.	DeKoven
10:00 P.M. MAJOR NEWS MAGAZINE:	30 minutes of news, views, commentaries.	Don Gillis

APOLOGY.....

Due to 8:00 o'clock in the morning, a review of the Walterdale Playhouse's production of "The Fantasticks" was incorrectly headlined "Citadel's 'Fantasticks' not", implying that play was being produced by the Citadel Theatre. This is not the case. The play is a Walterdale production. POUNDMAKER apologizes for any inconvenience this error may have caused either the Citadel or the Walterdale Playhouse.

The HOVEL

Tues. (Feb. 19), Wed., Thurs.

admission: \$2.00

Perth County Conspiracy (Does Not Exist)

Sat. (23), Sun., Mon., Thurs., Fri., Sat., and Sun.:

**Brent Titcombe, Bob Carpenter,
Terry Jones & Michael McConky**

Tues. and Wed. (Feb. 26 and 27):

Roland Kirk for the Edmonton Jazz Society

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Theatre 3 launches Canadian plays

Two one-act plays by local Canadian playwrights will constitute Theatre 3's next production.

The plays, James Osborne's "Sylvia" and Tom Whyte's "Dismissal Leading to Lustfulness", will be presented, starting Wednesday, February 20, Tuesdays through Fridays at 8:30 p.m., Saturdays at 7:00 and 10:30 p.m. and Sundays at 2:00 and 7:30 p.m. until March 3.

The performances will be staged in the Centennial Library Theatre.

Zonia Keywan talked to both playwrights. The following is a report of those two conversations.

Jim Osborne

"I think it's nonsense to have militant Canadian playwrights shouting they should be done all the time. I don't think a play should be produced unless it's a good play."

These are the words of Jim Osborne, a young Canadian playwright who is now in Edmonton for the opening of Theatre 3's production of his new one-act play, "Sylvia".

If these same standards are applied to Osborne's own plays, and he hopes that they are, then he has measured up very well indeed. At a time when most Canadian playwrights still find it difficult to have their plays staged, Osborne is about to see the production of his third play in just a little over a year.

He admits that he is lucky to have received so much exposure of his works, and acknowledges his indebtedness to Mark Schoenberg, the artistic director of Theatre 3. Schoenberg, he says, is very receptive to the idea of staging new Canadian plays.

What is it like, being a playwright in English-speaking Canada at the present time?

While Osborne admits that "playwriting is the most novice of all the arts in (English-speaking) Canada", his feelings about the present and future state of Canadian theatre are, for the most part, optimistic. Although there are not yet many Canadian plays that measure up to international standards, the quality of the works being produced

is constantly improving. And Canadian theatres across the country are becoming more willing to include Canadian plays in their repertoire.

The Playwrights' Co-op, recently set up in Toronto, is helping playwrights by publishing their works and making them available to theatre directors.

But Osborne doesn't gloss over the problems that still face Canadian playwrights--such as making a living through writing. He works full-time, for CBC in Toronto, because he can't survive on the royalties from his plays.

Theatre in Edmonton, according to Osborne, is alive and doing very well. This city's theatres are progressive, and their production standards are high. It's not surprising that Osborne has so much praise for Edmonton--this is where he began writing plays, and saw his first works produced.

Osborne was born in Ontario, and lived in Ottawa for a number of years, where he obtained a degree in psychology. After two years with CUSO in Nigeria, Osborne entered the MFA program at the U of A drama department.

His first plays, written in a playwriting course given by Prof. Ben Taver, were good enough to be accepted by Theatre 3 for production.

"Invitation to a Beheading", an adaptation of a novel by Vladimir Nabokov, was staged in October, 1972, and "By the Sea", a one-acter, was produced in February 1973. "By the Sea" has since been done by the Tarragon Theatre in Toronto.

The world premiere of "Sylvia" will be directed by Mark Schoenberg, with Judith Mabey and Hutchison Shandro taking the leading roles.

Although Osborne does not want to reveal too much about the play in advance, he says it will be, like his other plays, "an exploration of human nature--the way people behave--the way they're communicating."

While "Sylvia" is being staged by Theatre 3, yet another of Osborne's plays, "The Attic", will be put on in Edmonton. It will be directed by Gordon Gordey, as part of the requirement for an M.A. in directing. The play will run in the Studio Theatre, Corbett Hall, on Feb. 23 and 24, at 2:30 p.m. Tickets are free, and available from the drama department general office.

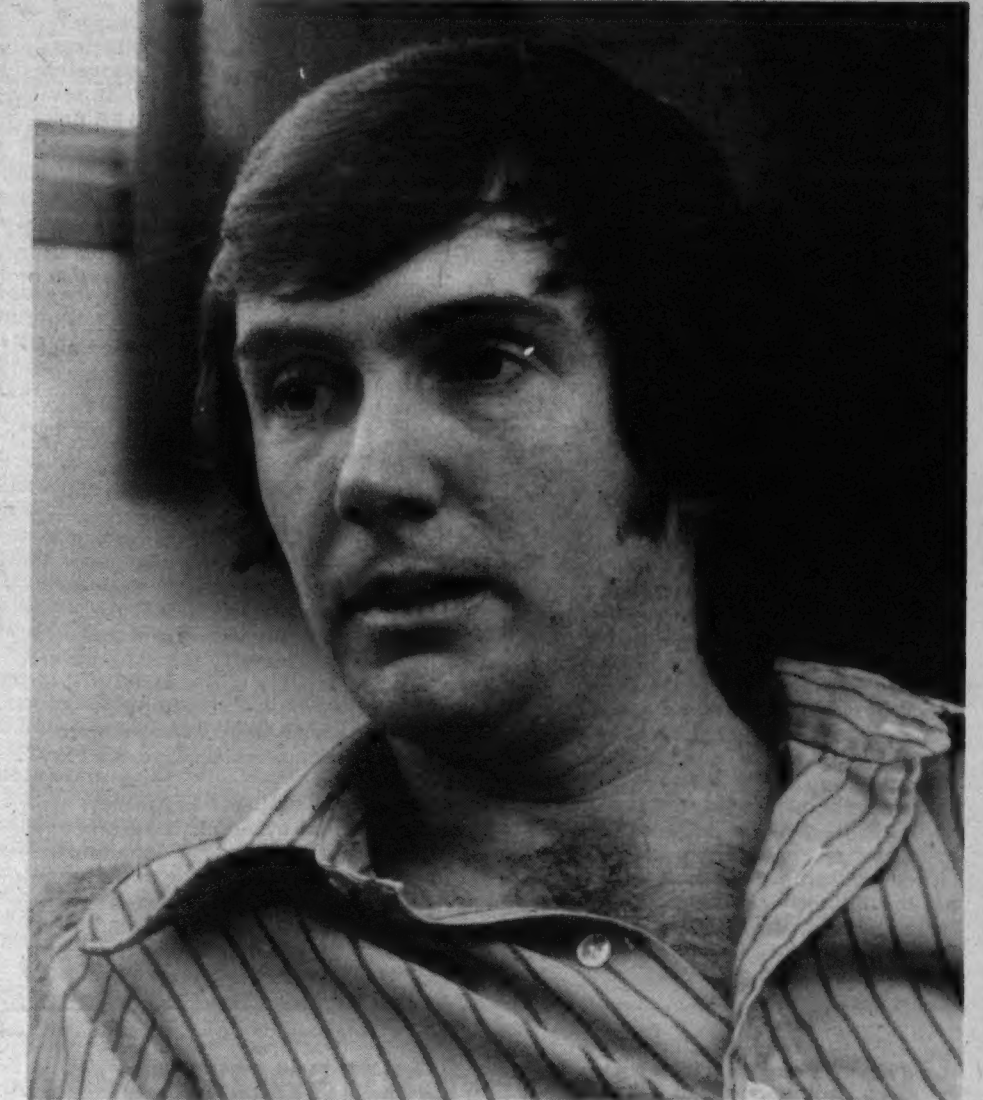
Thomas Whyte

Playwright, poet, novelist, painter, composer: Thomas Whyte is all of these.

Although he considers himself equally involved with all these artistic forms, it is Whyte the playwright who is currently contributing to the Edmonton arts scene.

Theatre 3 is about to present the Canadian stage premiere of his latest play, "Dismissal Leading to Lustfulness", which has already been produced by the BBC, and presented as a radio play on CKUA.

Whyte is not a new face in local theatre. He has already had a number of plays produced on radio, through CKUA, and on the stage. His most recent stage production was of "That Time of the Month" by the Edmonton Experi-



James Osborne

Photos by Coles

mental Theatre in the fall of 1972. The same play has been filmed in four parts by QCTV, as the first in a planned series of locally produced TV plays, which Whyte himself helped to set up.

Whyte was also involved for two years in what was termed Edmonton's third professional theatre - CKUA's radio theatre, which aired a large number of Albertan plays.

Although Whyte modestly declines to discuss in any detail his previous artistic achievements, a complete list of his written, painted, and composed works would be long indeed.

Among his writings are included ten plays, two of which, "Free Beer" and "That Time of Month", have been published by the Playwrights' Co-op in Toronto. His short stories and poems have been aired on CKUA, and he has contributed to the recently published anthology of local poetry, "39 Below".

Whyte has also participated in a number of poetry readings around town, at SUB, Grant McEwan, and the Hovel.

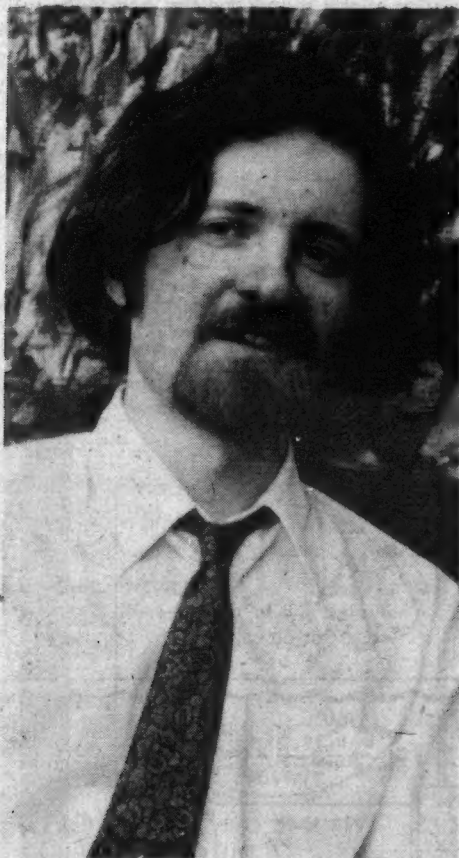
"To Cure the Voices of American Women" is the intriguing title of his first novel, which is, as yet, unpublished.

His achievements in other media include several one-man exhibitions of paintings, both in England and in the Jacox Gallery in Edmonton, and the

composition of a piano sonata and a symphony.

Aside from the coming production

(cont. on p. 26)



Tom Whyte.

Albany 3 presents:

**Jan Randall
& the B.A.'s**

Saturday, Feb. 23 at 9 pm
Meditation Room, SUB

**Brent Titcombe
Bob Carpenter
Terry Jones
Michael McConky**

Friday, February 22 9:00 pm

Dinwoodie Lounge, SUB, U. of A.

Admission :\$2.00

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Edm. Jazz Society Flourishes

"Jazz is the smallest musical minority and it's never been given a chance."

Those are the words of Edmonton Jazz Society president Marc Vasey. According to Vasey, the picture is especially bad in Canada because here we still have "a country mentality" and have not developed "cosmopolitan tastes".

Vasey believes the problem for jazz is largely one of lack of radio and other media exposure. "Jazz," he says, "is hardly played on radio at all."

Deejays assume jazz is not "a consumer entity" and won't play it. But Vasey believes that air play of jazz would quickly find an appreciative

audience.

He strongly objected to the suggestion that jazz might be "too sophisticated" for general audiences. Vasey pointed out that jazz is quite popular in several large American cities with an important black population. In these cities there are radio stations which play jazz music.

It isn't the musical training of the people in these areas which makes them dig jazz. According to Marc Vasey, jazz doesn't need any musical sophistication to be appreciated. "What it feels like, that's the most important thing."

However, the Edmonton Jazz society president does feel that the plastic

nature of much of modern pop culture works against acceptance of jazz. Vasey says, "80% of North American culture is very superficial and jazz doesn't fit into that".

Vasey asserted that most people don't want their attention diverted. They want "background noise". For example, the headline to a review of Dylan's soundtrack of PAT GARRETT AND BILLY THE KID reads "Dylan to Wash Dishes By" -- "you can do the washing up while you're listening to it without missing a thing".

You might think that this review is therefore a pan. In fact its quite favourable. "With time as precious as it is, that can't be so bad."

Such an attitude would enrage Vasey.

For Vasey, listening to jazz is a total experience. Even talk distracts and thus the EJS president doesn't encourage mixing the two activities.

Vasey has himself been trying to solve the problem of radio blackout since he is a jazz deejay with CKUA.

This airplay has been successful to the extent that Edmonton has become one of the prime centers for jazz in Canada. In the last year, since May, the Edmonton Jazz Society has presented no less than 12 concerts by leading jazzmen.

Still, other local stations get much larger audiences for playing country and rock-pop. Jazz may be relatively popular in Edmonton but the uphill struggle still faced is reflected by the fact that Marc Vasey must make part of his living as a rock musician.

Vasey admits that "there's no work" for jazzmen. He calls the situation "grim" but says it has been grimmer in the past. In fact there's a small-scale

(cont. on page 27)

Theatre 3's Canadian plays

(cont. from p. 25)

of "Dismissal Leading to Lustfulness", Whyte is currently working on a second novel, which he began on September 1st of this year (a significant date--the anniversary of the outbreak of World War II), and plans a trip to Dawson Creek to put on "That Time of the Month" on March 8 and 9.

A native Edmontonian, Whyte spent twelve years in England, but returned to Edmonton in 1971 with the intention of staying here, because "this is my home town". He finds Edmonton a good place for a writer to live, and believes that the Canadian artistic milieu is constantly getting better, although finances are still a problem.

"Dismissal Leading to Lustfulness" will open on February 20th.

The author is very reticent about the play, giving only a very brief resume of the action: "Edward Cosgrove is fired, deservedly. Cosgrove finds consolation with Monica Bryant and Kathleen Gibbs, despite the machinations of Roger Gibbs. The party is joined by Miss Hale and Vernon." Whyte will say no more, preferring to let the audience see and judge the play for themselves.

Dismissal Leading to Lustfulness will be directed by Kenneth Agrell-Smith, with Conrad Boyce, Jonathan Harrison, Rhonda Hidson, Jean McIntyre, Wilf Rowe and Jennifer Webber in the cast. It will run until March 3rd.

by Zonia Keywan

Perth County Conspiracy to give 3 more concerts

EXTRA! EXTRA! Perth County Conspiracy (Does Not Exist), legendary advocates of all that is right and progressive in the Canadian Way of Life, have decided to hang around for a while in Edmonton after their Monday night (tonight) participation in the POUNDMAKER/ECJIFI benefit.

The group, from Perth County, Ontario, will be playing three nights this week (Tuesday, Feb. 19; Wednesday, Feb. 20; and Thursday, Feb. 21) at Edmonton's very own Hovel (10907 Jasper Avenue). The shows will be in a concert format and doors open every night at 9:00 p.m. The admission price is a measly \$2.00 a head.

Budget classics good

(cont. from p. 24)

(16 L.P.'s) have been made available on 5 separate volumes (Seraphim, ID-6063 and IC-6064, 65, 66, 67). Schnabel's impeccable sense of phrasing and his profound insight into the mind of Beethoven have formed, in the words of the British critic, Stephen Plaistow, "our present-day notions of what good Beethoven playing is," and by the yardstick thus fashioned of the complete Beethoven sonatas as well as some variations and shorter pieces, we have had no Beethoven cycle on records even approaching this stature.

The fame of the Italian conductor, Arturo Toscanini (1867-1957), has transcended his own day and continued not only in the minds of those who heard him live, but also, thanks to the gramophone, for all discophiles. Toscanini's extraordinary memory, his knack for fine and spirited articulation continue to be justly praised. Dozens of his records are still available on the RCA Victor line, and I content myself here by singling out two particularly worthy compendia of tone poems. The first includes Dukas' Sorcerer's Apprentice and Richard Strauss' Don Juan and Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks (VIC-1267), and the second, among others, Smetana's Moldau from Ma Vlast and Sibelius' Finlandia (VIC-1245). The recordings date from 1940-1952 and are all played by Toscanini's own hand-picked American orchestra, the NBC Symphony.

For Wagnerites perhaps no conductor has ever matched the romantic intensity and breath of Wilhelm Furtwangler (1886-1954). His warmth and humanity are particularly evident in A Wagner Concert (2 L.P.'s, Seraphim IB-6024) which features most of Wagner's operatic preludes and overtures. Recorded between 1938 and 1954 with the Vienna and Berlin Philharmonic Orchestras, they are performances of such sensitivity and vitality that all present-day interpreters of the music are eclipsed by Furtwangler's giant musical stature.

Much the same may be said of the 1936 recording of Gustav Mahler's The Song of the Earth (Seraphim - 601 91) with Kerstin Thorborg, mezzo-soprano, Charles Kullman, tenor, and the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by the late Bruno Walter (1878-1962). Recorded at a public performance in Vienna commemorating the 25th anniversary of Mahler's death, it is a recording of such poignancy and of such moving intensity that the poor quality of the sound and the constant surrue noise all fade into total insignificance. Even Walter's later recording of the same work, though extremely impressive, does not live up to this magic and immediate performance. A good deal even at full price, at less than \$3.00 these recordings are unmatched.

by Franz Szabo

Dr. P. J. Gaudet
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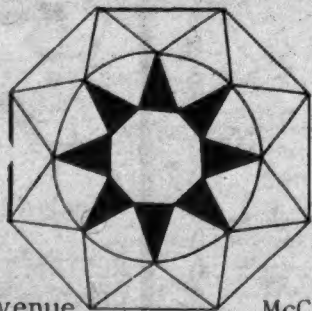
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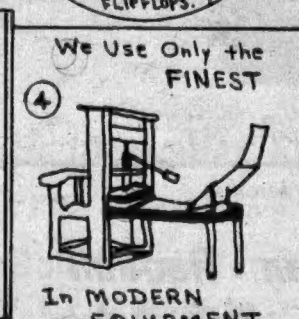
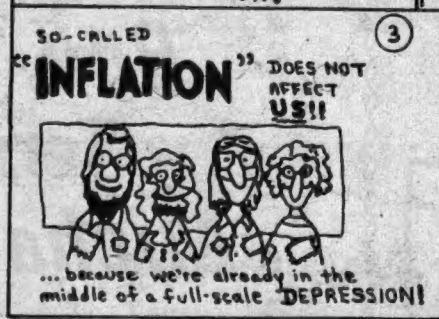
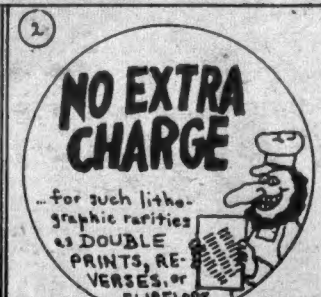
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Rahsaan Roland

jazz renaissance going on at present. But work is still so tight for jazzmen that, isolated as Edmonton is, Vasey gets "at least one call a day" from agents or musicians interested in setting up a date with the EJS.

Vasey also mentioned the peripatetic nature of jazz. There are country and even rock bands which play for years at one nightclub or bar. But jazzmen are always travelling. "If you're anyplace

Kirk to play for growing jazz society

(cont. from p. 26)

longer than a week you're local."

Like rock 'n roll or blues, jazz is another example of black music. Vasey emphasizes this reliance on the black experience in North America. "Pop music is black music... even country and western came from black music." As for jazz, Vasey notes that "all the innovators with the odd exception have been black musicians."

Jazz is an amalgam of many differ-

ent sources which jelled into a style slowly and in different places. Vasey is opposed to dating the birth of jazz or attributing its birth to any one place. He does say that an identifiable jazz music was emerging at the end of the 19th century.

Jazz is very spontaneous music and the Edmonton Jazz Society has evolved in the same way. It all started in the Fall of 1972 when Vasey put up his own money to back concerts by Pepper Adams and Woody Shaw. He says he broke even but didn't want to risk so much money all the time.

So Vasey along with six other friends put up \$200 each and formed the EJS in Spring 1973. They are an officially incorporated society under Alberta law. Vasey himself still does most of the organizational work though others help out.

For anyone who might be interested, the EJS seems like a damn good deal. For \$5 a year, you get a dollar off every concert plus discounts on Opus 69 records and Cartmell Books. The discounts are valid for any goods not just jazz material. In both cases the discounts result from the involvement of the owners of staff in the Edmonton Jazz Society. Memberships are available at Opus, Cartmell, or at the door of any concert.

The attractions are flowing thick and fast. There have been as many as three concerts in one month.

Coming up soon will be "Rahsaan Roland Kirk and the Vibrations Society". Kirk plays no less than ten instruments or implements: tenor sax, flute, manzello, strich, whistles, horns, cowbells, synthesizer, tape and gong. Backing Kirk will be Ron Burton on piano, Henry Pearson on bass, and Robert Shy on drums. Kirk will be playing at the Hovel on Tuesday, February 26 and Wednesday, February 27 beginning at 8:30 p.m. Tickets are \$2.50 for members and \$3.50 for non-members.

Time: 8:30 p.m.

So all in all, jazz is a pretty lively minority interest in Edmonton. As Vasey points out with enthusiasm, Edmonton is where it's happening for jazz in Canada. Jazz is becoming so successful here that all the backers of the EJS have recovered their original deposits.

Marc Vasey emphasizes jazz has the potential to appeal to anyone. "The music is sophisticated but not the feeling, that's very basic", he says.

Try it. You might like it.

by David Nock

Guinea-Bissau liberation

(cont. from p. 7)

serving these brands.

Organizations supporting the Angolan coffee boycott include Oxfam-Canada, the YWCA, the Voice of Women, the Presbyterian Church in Canada, the United Church of Canada (International affairs committee), the National Farmer's Union, and the World University Service of Canada.

Certain organizations provide money and supplies directly to the liberation movements in the Portuguese African colonies. These include the Toronto Committee for the Liberation of Portugal's African Colonies (121 Avenue Road, Toronto 5), the Liberation Support Movement (P.O. Box 94338, Richmond, B.C.), and the African Relief Services Committee (c/o Angola Proloject, 600 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ont.).

Information about struggles for equality and national liberation in Southern Africa can be obtained from many local organizations, including the Student Christian Movement, the YWCA (World Relations Committee), and the Edmonton Cross-Cultural Learner's Center.

The Free Southern Africa Film Committee, a group composed of representatives of the YWCA (World Relations Committee), the Student Christian Movement, Oxfam, the Edmonton

Cross-Cultural Learner's Center, and other groups, is sponsoring a series of films about conditions in Southern Africa and Guinea-Bissau.

"Free People of Guinea-Bissau" will be shown on Thursday, February 21 at 7:45 p.m. in the McDougall United Church at 101 Street and MacDonald Drive. It will also be shown on Friday, February 22, at noon in Room 142 of the Student's Union Building at the University of Alberta, and at 8:00 p.m. in Room TL-12 ("The Turtle"), in the Henry Marshall Tory Building at the University of Alberta (Saskatchewan Drive and 112 Street). Admission is free, and the evening showings will be followed by a panel discussion.

On March 7 and 8, a film about the liberation struggle in Mozambique will be shown, and on March 21 and 22, a film entitled, "End of a Dialogue" will be shown. The latter film is about conditions in South Africa. Times and places of the March 7-8 and the March 21-22 showings will appear in POUND-MAKER and in other Edmonton newspapers.

If you are interested in learning about Canada's role in Africa, you should attend these films.

(PART 2)

Help and stuff

(PART 1 LAST WEEK AND NEXT WEEK)

Legal Aid

Alta. Human Rights and Civil Liberties Association
10006 - 107th Street
429-1608

Legal Aid Society of Alberta
10136 - 100th Street
423-3311

Student Legal Services
Law Centre, U. of A. 432-4241
10348 - 96th Street 424-4106

Sturgeon River Project (single offenders, drug or related charges)
9837 - 86 Avenue
433-4763

Women

Women's Programme Centre
#276, SUB, U. of A.
432-1190

Edmonton Women's Centre
11812 - 95th Street
474-7378

Options For Women
10006 - 107 St. for info,
Anne Lambert, 432-3832

Free Food

Marian Centre
10528 - 98th Street
424-3544

Hope Mission
9904 - 106th Avenue
422-2018

Bissel Centre
9560 - 103A Avenue
423-2285

Family Services Department,
Sally Ann
#2 9656 - Jasper Avenue
424-6924

Operation Friendship
10349 - 96th Street
424-4106

Women's Overnight Shelter
10218 - 108th Street
424-5768

Food Co-ops

Scona Co-Op
(distributes every Fri., 4:00 to
6:00 p.m. or so)
Garneau United Church
84th Avenue off 112th Street
Info: Jill Konkin, 439-6783

Incredible Edibles Co-Op
(distributes every Fri., 4:00 to
6:00 p.m. or so)
St. George's Anglican Church
11733 - 87th Avenue
Info: David Stott, 426-0635

Michener Park Co-Op
Info: Patty Hartnegal, 434-7321

SACK
(operates from the Boyle Street
Community Services Co-Op)
10348 - 96th Street
Info: Mark or Joan, 424-4106

Native and Metis

Alberta Metis Association
10348 - 96th Street
424-4103

Canadian Native Friendship Centre
10176 - 117th Street
488-4991

Metis Association of Alberta
#303 10826 - 124th Street
452-9550

Indian Association of Alberta
#203 11710 - Kingsway Avenue
453-3661

Gay

Gay Alliance Toward Equality
P.O. Box 1852
433-8160

Day Care

Beverly Day Care Centre
#223 116th Avenue and 34th Street
477-1151

CLASP

439-6561 or 439-6449
Garneau United Church
84th Avenue and 112th Street

Community Day Nursery
9641 - 102A Avenue
424-3730

Downtown Day Care Centre
10031 - 109th Street
424-1793

Glengarry Day Care Centre
13315 - 89th Street
475-2151

Jasper Place Day Care
15608 - 104th Avenue
489-2243

Primrose Place Day Care
85th Street and 95th Avenue
466-3906

Student Union and Community Day Care
8917 - 112th Street
432-1245

Housing

Canative Housing
10176 - 117th Street
488-6131

Edmonton Housing Bureau
423-1549

Edmonton Housing Authority
10046 106th Street
424-3137

Handicapped Housing Society
10015 - 82nd Avenue
433-4937

Sturgeon Valley Housing Co-Op
#505 10883 Saskatchewan Drive
484-2883

Complaints

Better Business Bureau
6th Floor, 10240 - 124th Street
482-2341

Industrial Claims Consultant
12215 - 135th Avenue
454-5969

Office of the Ombudsman, Prov. Govt.
729 Centennial Building
423-2251

Landlord and Tenant Advisory Board
10237 - 98th Street
424-0521

Labour Relations Board (Workers' Complaints)
10808 99th Avenue
429-7451

Political

New Democratic Party
10361-97 St.
429-0797

Communist Party of Canada
#1 9642 - Jasper Avenue
422-4797

Industrial Workers of the World
10315-96 street
429-1887

Progressive Conservative Ass'n of Alta.
9912 - 106th Street
422-6636

Liberal Party
10026 - 105th Street
422-1971

Alberta Social Credit League
9974 - Jasper Avenue
424 - 0568

The Young Socialists
10518 - 82 Avenue
432-7358

The Monarchist League of Canada
2 Wedgewood Crescent
Ottawa, Ontario K1B 4B4

Communist Party of Canada --
Marxist-Leninist
2178, Stn. A

U of A prof attacked for Mackenzie R.R. stand

Last week POUNDMAKER ran the first part of a two part series by Dr. Larry Stucki, a former professor at the U. of A.

Last week's installment outlined the relative basic merits of the two alternatives open to Canadians in the shipment of oil and other resources from the Arctic into central Canada: a pipeline or a railroad.

This week, Dr. Stucki reviews some of the charges that have been laid against him by his colleagues and winds up the series with some final observations.

Dr. Stucki is currently a professor at the University of Nebraska in the United States.

Unfortunately, in times such as this, various opportunists use real or created situations of crisis to push through programs that in our more sane moments we would never even consider.

One of my former colleagues as part of a vicious personal attack on me in a public meeting in Edmonton last February instead of rationally discussing the basic points I raised in my report accused me of bad scholarship and dishonorable personal motives in releasing the report.

The Boreal Institute and Canadian Arctic Gas Study Group people stated that "portions" of my report were deleted from their final study because they "exceeded" the "study's terms of reference." And the Academic Vice President of the University of Alberta, Henry Kreisel, in spite of continual public statements about the sacred nature of academic freedom and the absence of secret social science research at the University, felt it necessary to apologize in a private letter, portions of which were published in the Edmonton Journal, to an official of Canadian Arctic Gas Study Limited in the following words:

"Please accept our regrets for the publicity which accompanied and followed Dr. Stucki's presentation to the American Anthropological Association in Toronto, December 1st, ...

"Although the contract to which there was tentative agreement last spring has not been formally concluded we have attempted to operate within the principles established there, and expect you to do likewise. We think that Dr. Stucki's public statement was in clear violation of that agreement, but since he is no longer an employee, he is beyond our control. I would be pleased to discuss with you any formal action which you think we should take under the terms of the letter of intent or of the agreement. ..."

The exact nature of the secret understanding that the University and Boreal Institute officials apparently reached without my knowledge with the Gas Study people is contained in a letter from the Acting Director of the Boreal Institute to the Members of the Advisory Board for the Boreal Institute in which he states:

"At a meeting of the Advisory Board held on December 20, considerable discussion arose regarding Dr. Stucki's paper presented to

the Anthropological Association, the charges made by the news media regarding suppression of our research and the real concern as stated by the Canadian Arctic Gas Study Consortium for what they consider to be a breach of one of the conditions of our contract with them; namely that the Boreal Institute or any person involved in the project would not release the study, or any part thereof, for a period of two years from October 31, 1972, unless Northwest Project Study Group shall have earlier filed the study or report with any public authority.

"The Advisory Board asked that Dr. Grisdale and Mr. Jamieson express the views of the members to the Associate Vice-President (Academic) and to discuss with him ways of appropriate action. ..."

All of the above together with such ugly incidents as that which occurred when my former colleague described earlier felt it necessary to bring to the Edmonton public meeting a "visiting scholar" from the U. S. A. to support his attack on my "lack of scholarship" have continued to bring me much more personal grief than honor.

This so-called "scholar" who was mistakenly labeled by the Edmonton Journal as a "visiting anthropologist" read a prepared but very vague and emotional attack against my speech after not even having been present in the room during a major portion of the speech.

Finally, it is interesting to note that the completed Boreal Institute report although privately circulated before my report became public on Dec. 1, 1972 has never publicly "seen the light of day" as far as I know. However, after the release of my revised report, the Boreal Institute agreed to release the earlier typed first draft version of my report, the last part of which I had completed on my own time and at my own expense and which they did not permit me even to proofread after typing or revise before I left their employment although they have now said that I can, if I wish, proofread and modify the original manuscript at my own expense.

Why then do I persist in writing articles such as this in support of a major study of the railroad option? One of the events that even now continues to haunt me occurred in the spring of 1972 while I was standing on the east bank of the Hay River talking to a native northerner who had just returned from a discouraging day's labor at "Work Arctic" where many of his friends had just learned that they were to be laid off because of a lack of funds.

Because of his superior work record he was to be spared in this first round of layoffs but he told me that he had decided not to return to work the next day even though he had never missed one day of work since the employment and training project began. Why? He felt it would only be a matter of days before he too would receive the bad news. The next day we stopped to talk to this same man as he staggered down the street very drunk and demoralized.

Many other conversations with extremely wise but sadly discouraged native northerners continually flood my mind but perhaps a remark made by Chief Charlie Barnaby of Fort Good Hope to Commissioner Stuart Hodgson in late 1971 best sums up why I did what I felt I had to with respect to my report:

"Last year pipeline people took some of us to the test site, and gave us cake and ice-cream. They asked how it was. We said good, but I bet we don't see any of it once the pipeline is in. ..."

In 1965 a code of individual professional ethics was proposed for the membership of the American Anthropological Association which among many other items included the following three statements:

1. "There is an obligation to reflect on the foreseeable repercussions of research and publication on the general population being studied."

2. "The anticipated consequences of research should be communicated as fully as possible to the individuals and groups likely to be affected."

3. "In accordance with the Association's general position on clandestine and secret research, no reports should be provided to sponsors that are not also available to the general public and where practicable, to the population studied."

Hopefully we who like to call ourselves humanitarians as well as scientists will have something better to offer the native people of the North than welfare checks, plentiful beer, and birth control pills to keep down their reproductive rate.

It was a difficult decision for me to make the final recommendations that I did in my report to the Boreal Institute since the Institute had for several years been having a great deal of trouble in attracting major research funding before it approached the oil and gas industry in late 1971.

However, although I realized in September 1972 that my findings and conclusions would not be those desired by the industry, I felt that I had to make them to be true to my own conscience. This I did with full knowledge that some of my colleagues on the project would feel greatly threatened by my actions since further research funding and rapport with the pipeline industry might vanish as a consequence of the public disclosure of the contents of my report.

However, I am extremely grateful that a few of my former colleagues and almost all other individuals with whom I have communicated both in and out of universities in Canada and the U. S. have been solidly behind my decision to release my Dec. 1, 1972 report.

In particular, I am especially pleased at the support I have received from many native northerners. It is my sincere wish to continue to help them in any way that I can in the dark days which still lie ahead of them.

Also, I continue to hope and pray that Canadians as a whole will use this one remaining golden opportunity to develop their northern frontier by constructing the viable economic base that oil and gas can help finance. To do otherwise will further subordinate Canada economically and politically to the "colossus to the south" and once more verify the generalization made by Roy Rappaport (para-phrasing Ramon Margalef) to the effect that:

"... in exchanges among systems differing in complexity of organization the flow of material, information and energy is usually from the less highly organized to the more highly organized." (Scientific American, Sept. 1971)

Quebec unions unite to oust Drapeau

A movement to build a popular opposition to Montreal mayor Jean Drapeau and his Civic Party has begun.

The movement was instigated by the three Montreal branches of Quebec unions. These unions are: the CNTU (a French-Canadian Quebec union), the QFL (Quebec affiliate to the CLC and AFL-CIO), and the CEQ which represents most of the province's teachers.

The unions hope that their initiative will result in the formation of a political party which would fight Drapeau from the

centre-left. Contacts are now being solidified with militant members of the Parti-quebecois (PQ).

Prominent Montreal newspaper Le DEVOIR published a complete text by the popular opposition on 29 January. The document is entitled "Montrealers Must Regain Control Over Montreal".

The document states "In Montreal there must be an administration oriented towards the well-being of the workers". According to the popular opposition this means a curb on "the small and large

capitalists who waste money and render our city uninhabitable".

"To live in Montreal is to work hard; to know little of wellbeing; its to lose hours going to work because public and private transportation facilities are inadequate; its breathing worse and worse because pollution continually mounts; its coming home to a room that is too small, to house yourself within walls that are too old because decent lodging is out of reach; its cursing winter because the streets and sidewalks are badly plowed; its for a large part choosing between privation and being in debt."

The popular opposition looks toward a process of democratization of the administration and for a greater degree of equality and justice in the distribution of services. These services would include lodging, transport and cultural and athletic opportunities.

The document accuses Drapeau of ignoring these problems in favour of "white elephants such as Expo and the Olympic Games". It also accuses him of adopting a policy of "criminal laissez-faire", a Quebec equivalent of Nixon's doctrine of "benign neglect".

The paper goes on to attack Montreal in more detail.

It has the worst pollution, the worst low cost housing and the poorest sewage treatment in the country.

According to a survey, 10% of primary school children need hospitalization, and a quarter of these are suffering from malnutrition.

In 1970 Montreal spent .4% of its budget on housing, while destroying 2,000 housing units a year. In the ten years up to 1970, only 2,300 low income housing units were started.

The upcoming Olympic games are, according to the paper, "another example of why the city is 'not for Montrealers'". The money slated for low income housing is being used to finance the Olympic Village, the plans of which have been condemned by the city's planning department. Recreation budgets are frozen until 1976 to help finance the Olympic stadium.

The groups are currently meeting to plan action. Mayor Drapeau used the events of the October Crisis of 1970 to discredit by red-baiting his previous political opposition, FRAP.

Puerto Rico ruled US colony

NEW YORK (CPS-CUPI)--The United Nations--against the strong protest of the United States--has ruled that Puerto Rico is a colony of the U. S. and not an independent country.

By a 104 to 5 vote last month, U. N. member nations voted to adopt a report which charged that U. S. government and American corporate ties are used to keep Puerto Rico in a colonial status.

The United States vehemently opposed the findings of the report--and unsuccessfully attempted to block a final vote on the floor of the General Assembly.

Only four other nations joined with the United States in opposing the U. N.'s "colonial" judgement: they were Britain, France, Portugal, and South Africa.